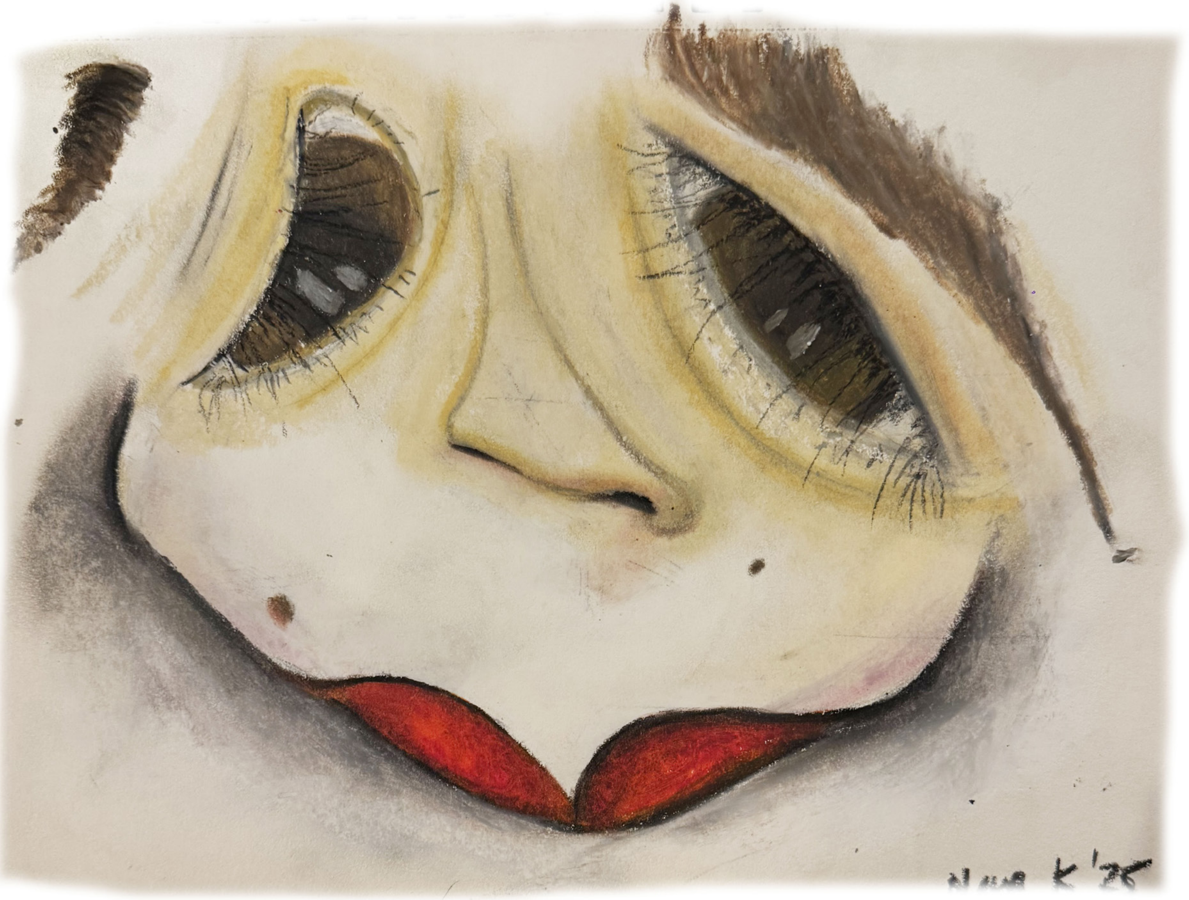
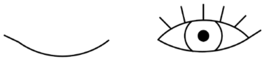


NOUR KADDOURA

2026

cirriculum vitae



CONTACT INFORMATION

520.437.1653 | nourk99@gmail.com
https://www.linkedin.com/in/nour-kaddoura

EDUCATION

The University of Southern California — Los Angeles, CA
Master of Advanced Architectural Research Studies in City Design and Housing — July 2025
GPA: 3.7

The University of Arizona — Tucson, AZ
Bachelor of Architecture — May 2023
GPA: 3.5

AWARDS

Design Excellence Award - University of Arizona — May 2023
Wildcat Excellence Scholarship Award - University of Arizona — 2018 - 2023

CERTIFICATIONS

Passive House Institute of US (PHIUS) - Certified Passive House Consultant — July 2022

SKILLS

Revit | Rhino | Lumion and Enscape | Adobe Creative Suite (indesign, illustrator, photoshop) | Wufi Passive
BlueBeam REVU

Research & Analysis:

Qualitative + Quantitative Research | Policy Review | Spatial Mapping | Data Visualization | Technical Writing | Community Engagement

ACTIVITIES

National Organization of Minority Architects (NOMA)
American Institute of Architects (AIA)
Casa Maria Soup Kitchen Housing Advocacy

FOCUS AREAS

Housing Innovation | Affordable Housing Policy | Community Ownership Models | Infrastructure & Sanitation Systems | Urban Design Research

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

JSR Associates Tucson, AZ
Architectural Designer March 2023 - June 2024

- Produced full construction document sets for healthcare and mulit-family housing projects, delivering complete drawing packages from schematic design through to final documentation in Revit.
- Reviewed contractor submittals, RFIs, and change orders during the construction administration phase to ensure design intent and material compliance.
- Collaborated with engineers and clients to refine designs, ensuring compliance with zoning regulations, building codes, and project requirements.
- Analyzed building program and operation requirements for healthcare facilities to ensure design complacency with state requirements.
- Assisted in construction punchlist reviews and coordinating follow-up tasks with project team members.

Muslim Community Center of Tucson (MCCT) Tucson, AZ
Architectural Designer September 2023 - June 2024

- Coordinated a team of consultants to ensured compliance with city planning codes.
- Served as design liaison for a community-led school expansion.

GLHN Architects and Engineers Inc. Tucson, AZ
Student Intern September 2022 - March 2023

- Researched local zoning, planning, and development policies for retrofit and adaptive reuse projects.
- Produced 3-D design visualizations in Revit and Lumion for RFPs.

Coronado Custom Homes Tucson, AZ
Student Intern Summer 2021, Summer 2022

- Draft and assemble construction documents for permit submittal and approval.
- Visit site and observe building assembly from foundation to completion.
- Collaborate with team and client during schematic design to meet budget costs.

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS

The University of Southern California, School of Architecture Los Angeles, CA
Research Assistant September 2024 - July 2025

- Supported faculty-led research on adaptive reuse and cooperative housing typologies.
- Conducted to literature review, data analysis, and case study documentation on urban housing interventions.
- Co-authored Publication: *Whats Next? A Reverse Design Innovation: Adaptve P/Re-Use and Cooperative Models for a More Just Urban Future*

Independent Researcher: Reoccupy Your City: The Co-Op Squatting Society Graduate Thesis Project

- Transform vacant industrial buildings in Los Angeles into democratically managed, affordable housing through community-driven legal and architectural frameworks.

The University of Arizona, College of Architecture, Planning and Landscape Architecture Tucson, AZ
Student Researcher January 2022 - May 2023

- Assisted in design research with local NGOs to develop sanitation and water filtration systems.
- Presented research findings to stakeholders gathered from collaborative spatial and data analysis.

Independent Researcher: Water Harvesting Station Undergraduate Thesis Project

- Led research proposal and design framework for decentralized water infrastructure in informal contexts developed through case study analysis, experimentation, and prototyping.

contents

COMMUNITY

1 RE.OC.
Los Angeles, California 2025
pg. 6-11

Affordable housing through community-driven, democratic reuse of vacant buildings

2 CO.CO.S.
Los Angeles, California 2024
pg. 12-15

Cooperative commercial project that provides affordable commerical space for the low-income, working class neighborhood of Boyle Heights

ENVIRONMENT

3 FRA.WA.
Moyo, Uganda 2023
pg. 16-21

A framework that will provide the academic resources for locals to construct their own water collection system within their own means and necessities

4 WA.HU.
Kibera, Kenya 2022
pg. 22-27

A water network along the Ngong River in effort to clean contaminated river

TECHNICAL

5 EDU.LAB
Tucson, Arizona 2021
pg. 28-33

An education lab center environmentally adaptive with its shell, and socially adaptive within program

5 RE.MU
Tucson, Arizona 2021
pg. 34-37

A museum that responds to its surrounding context while integrating expressive, technically rigorous construction methods

RE.OC.

ReOccupy Your City
The Co-operative Squatting Society

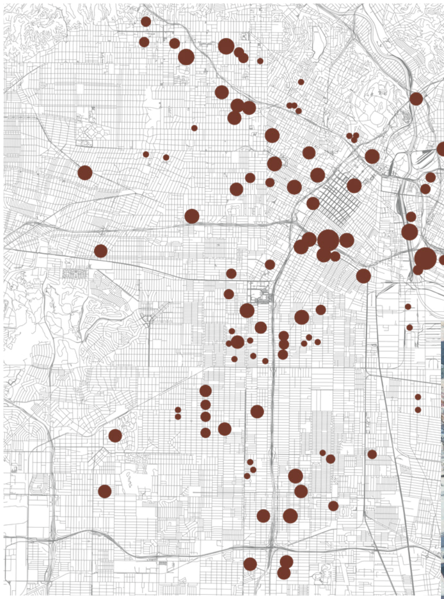
LOS ANGELES, CA
2025

GRADUATE THESIS

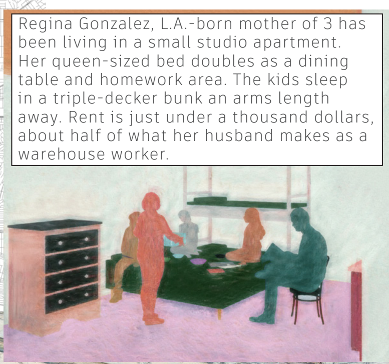
For many marginalized individuals and communities, informal practices are an essential means of gaining access to services and spaces that are otherwise unavailable or unaffordable. This is especially true for shelter and housing, where squatting often serves as a last resort. While property owners have broad legal means to evict squatters, squatters also hold limited rights, leading to often adversarial and protracted legal battles. ReOccupy Your City offers an alternative approach to squatting. By combining a supportive legal framework, a Pro-use Housing Policy, and formalized Co-operative Squatting Societies, it empowers squatters to take control of vacant industrial properties, transforming them into collaborative spaces that provide affordable housing for Los Angeles. Under the Pro-use Housing Policy, a group of dwellers can form a Co-operative Squatting Society, claim collective ownership of an abandoned building, and gradually inhabit and manage it democratically over time. As residents join, their involvement in the co-operative can evolve from emergency occupancy to transitional and ultimately permanent residency. ReOCCUPY Your City thus enables a community-driven, democratic reuse of vacant buildings, empowering squatters to not only claim and improve these structures but also to contribute to the city's housing stock. The project also allows the city's housing administration to make underutilized spaces progressively productive, offering affordable, self-governed housing solutions.

CHALLENGE

Millions of americans struggle to secure stable and adequate housing due to rising costs and stagnant wages. Individuals facing similar struggles organize.

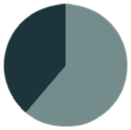


ABANDONED BUILDINGS OF LOS ANGELES

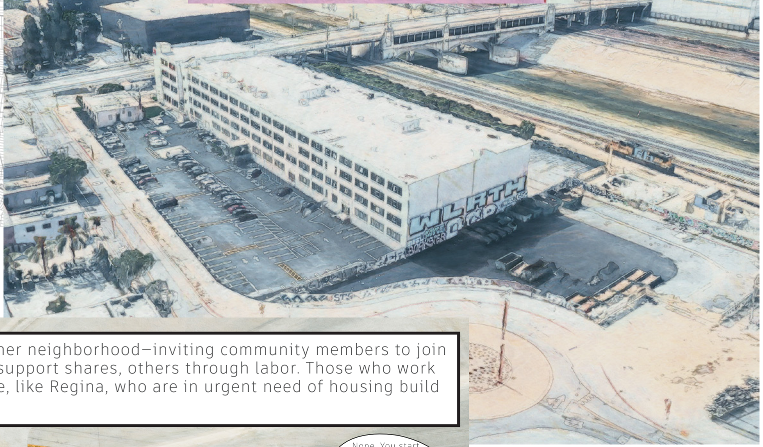


Regina Gonzalez, L.A.-born mother of 3 has been living in a small studio apartment. Her queen-sized bed doubles as a dining table and homework area. The kids sleep in a triple-decker bunk an arms length away. Rent is just under a thousand dollars, about half of what her husband makes as a warehouse worker.

RENTERS V. OWNERS



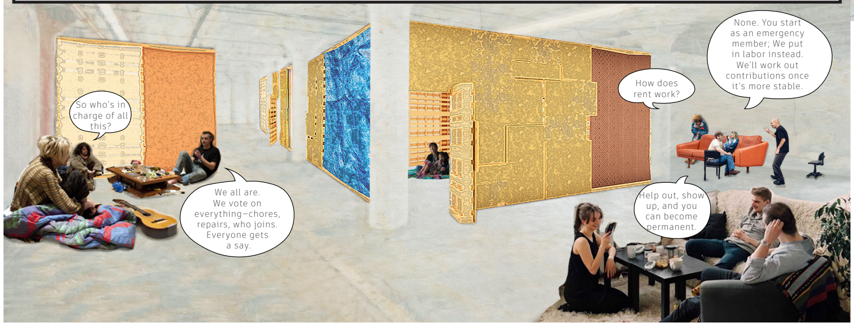
only 37% of Angelenos are homeowners
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2024



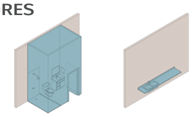
SITE - VACANT BUILDING INDUSTRIAL BELT OF BOYLE HEIGHTS

PROPOSAL

Regina begins crowdsourcing support from her neighborhood—inviting community members to join the cooperative. Some contributed through support shares, others through labor. Those who work on-site become emergency members—people, like Regina, who are in urgent need of housing build their homes together.


So who's in charge of all this?
We all are. We vote on everything—chores, repairs, who joins. Everyone gets a say.
How does rent work?
None. You start as an emergency member; We put in labor instead. We'll work out contributions once it's more stable.
Help out, show up, and you can become permanent.

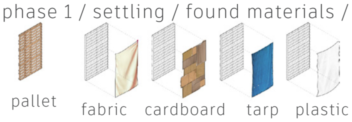
CORES



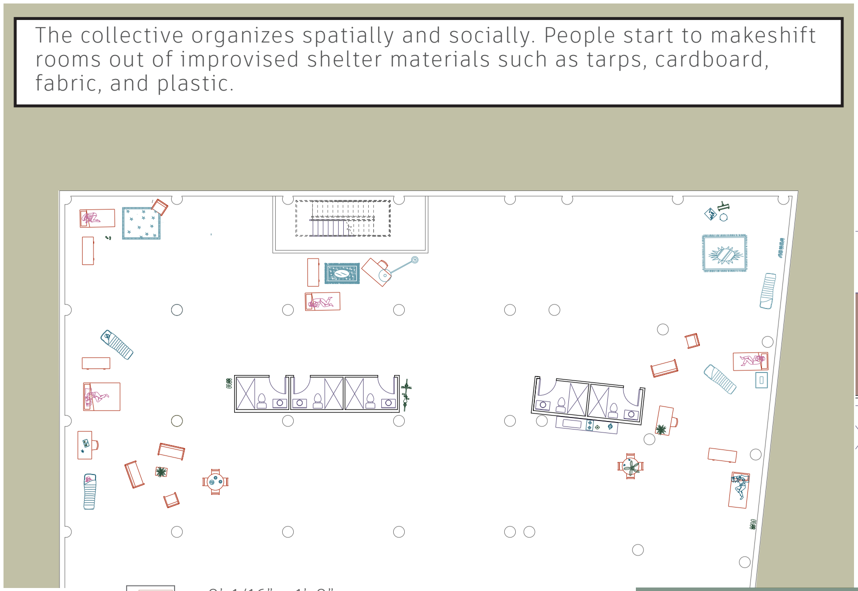
utilities (bathroom / kitchen) are the only tenent improvements made

WALL TYPES

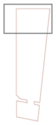
phase 1 / settling / found materials / zero cost upfront


pallet
fabric
cardboard
tarp
plastic

PHASE 1.0 | COLLECTIVE ACTION



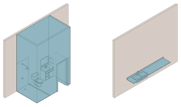
The collective organizes spatially and socially. People start to makeshift rooms out of improvised shelter materials such as tarps, cardboard, fabric, and plastic.



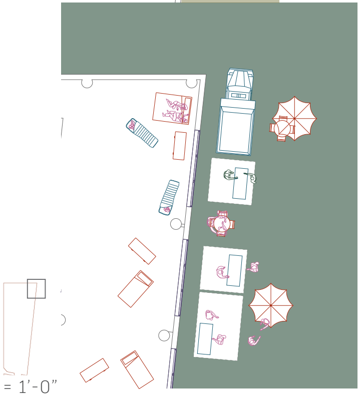
0'-1/16" = 1'-0"

cooperative forms
collectively rent out space
first members move in

CORES



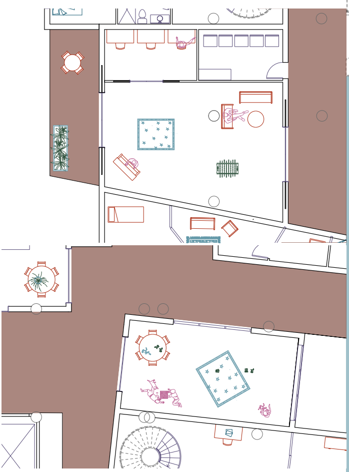
utilities (bathroom / kitchen) are the only tenent improvements made



0'-1/16" = 1'-0"

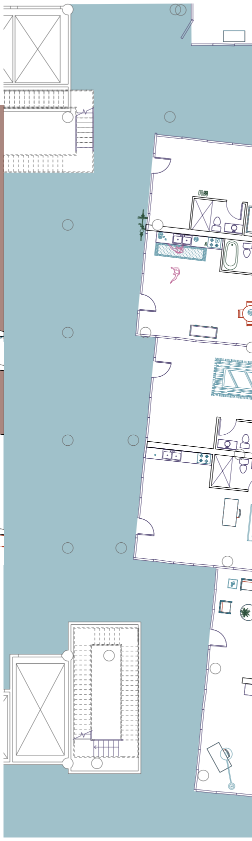
-shops begin to emerge

PHASE 2.0 | SETTLING



-community spaces to support residents emerge

0'-1/16" = 1'-0"



-formal boundaries are
between neighbors
-more members join

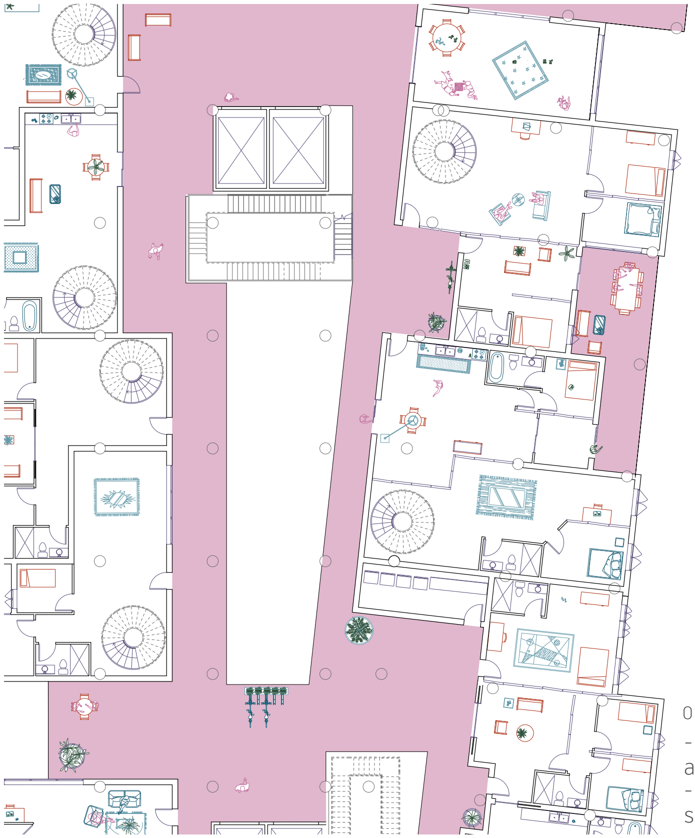
0'-1/16" = 1'-0"

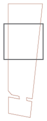
created

PHASE 3.0 | AUTONOMY

ACCESSORIES

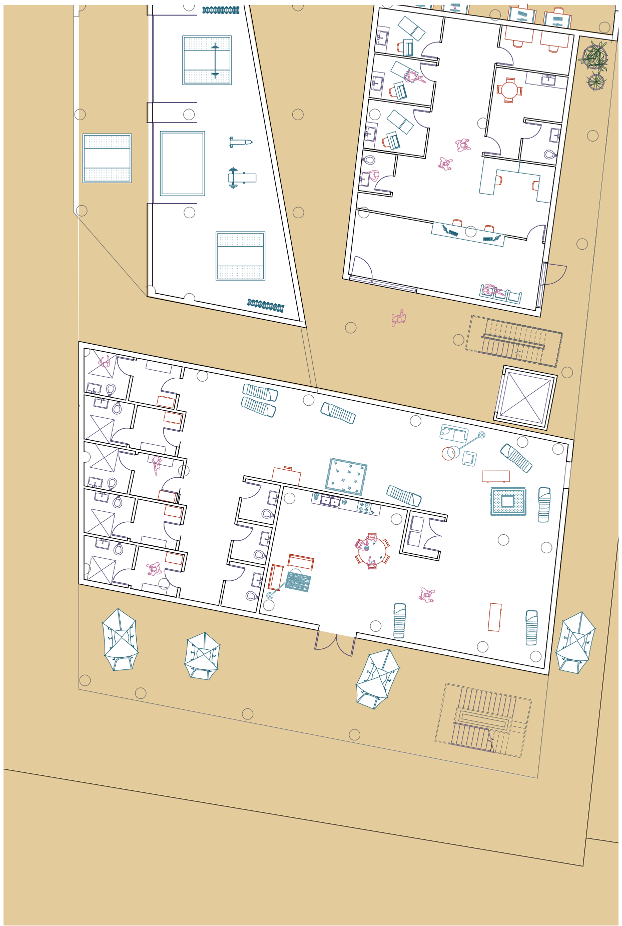
vertical circulation





0'-1/16" = 1'-0"

-building becomes fully owned and run by cooperative
-modifications to original structure commence



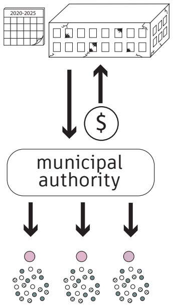
-communal space for new squatters
-showers and kitchen provided
-access to mental health center

0'-1/16" = 1'-0"

COOPERATIVE LIVING

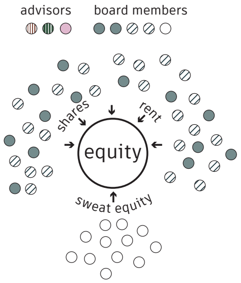
ReOccupy Your City envisions a different take on squatting: A squatting collective made up of community members who can no longer sustain their rent operate as a cooperative to take control of vacant properties. They meet with Councilmember Kevin De Leon and the City Planning Committee to push for policy change. They presented the cooperative as a model—and lobbied for the legal right to occupy and repurpose vacant buildings through what would become the Pro-Use Housing Policy.

CO-OP SQUATTING SOCIETY

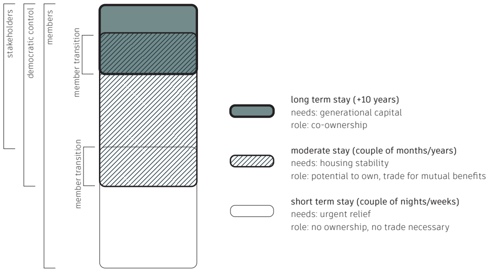

2020-2025
$
municipal authority

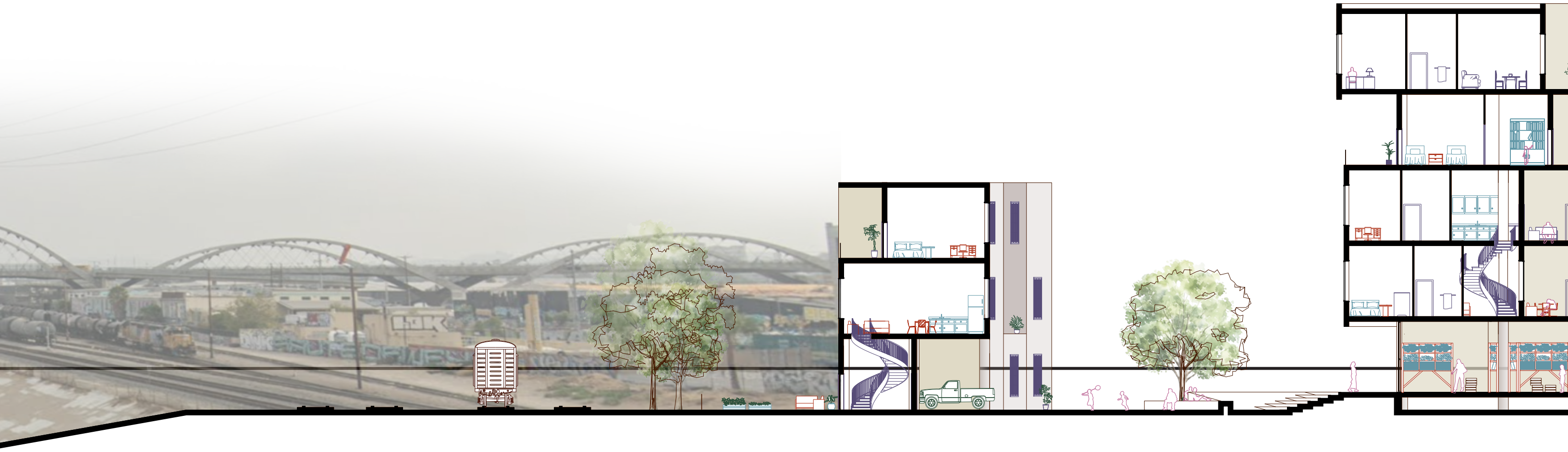
* The city buys the vacant buildings and provide them to established cooperatives to use, maintain, and improve these sites.

CO-OP SQUATTING SOCIETY


advisors
board members
shares
rent
equity
sweat equity

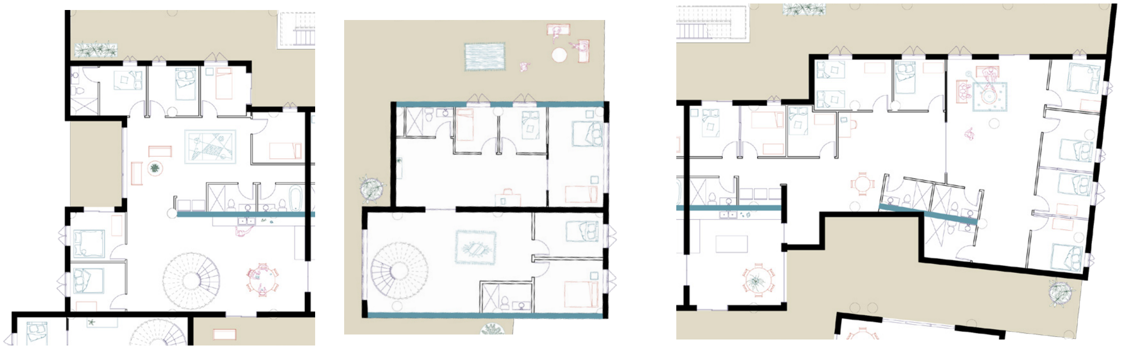
TIERS OF MEMBERSHIP


stakeholders
democratic control
members
member transition
member transition
long term stay (+10 years)
needs: generational capital
role: co-ownership
moderate stay (couple of months/years)
needs: housing stability
role: potential to own, trade for mutual benefits
short term stay (couple of nights/weeks)
needs: urgent relief
role: no ownership, no trade necessary

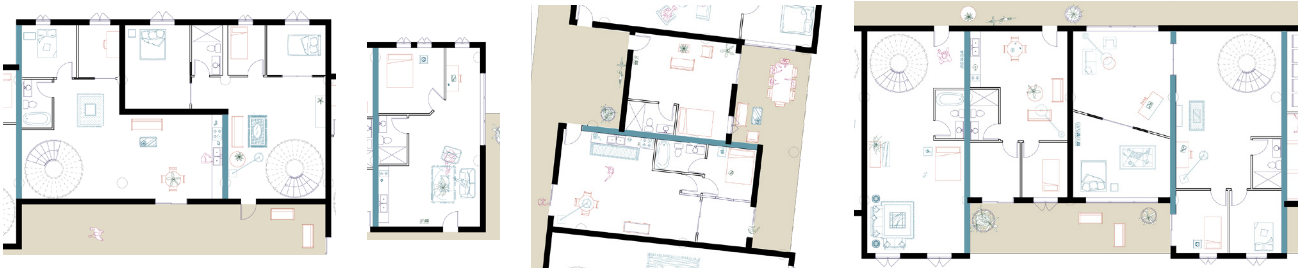


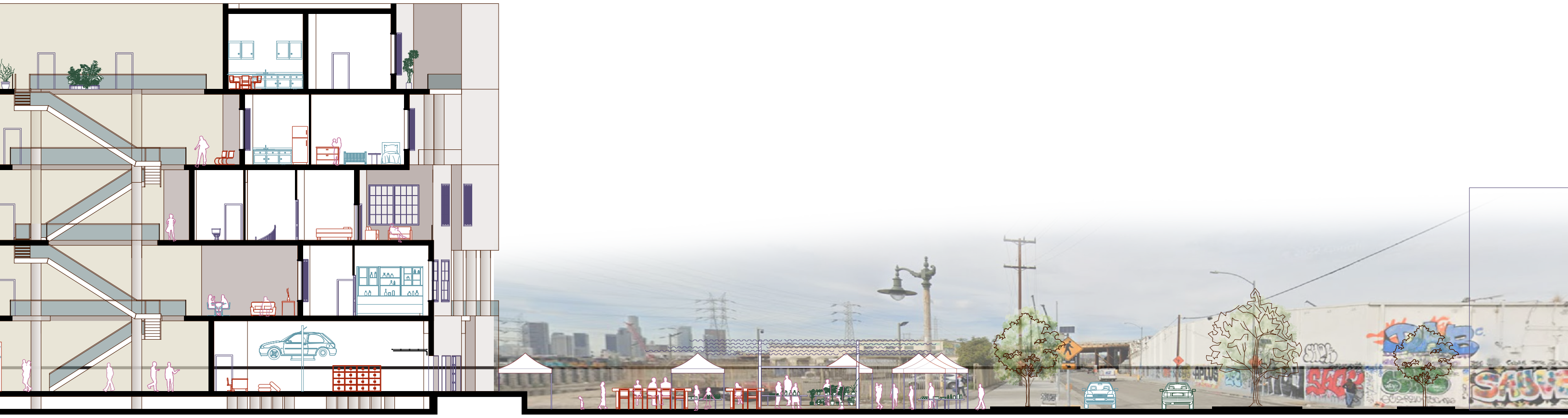
DWELLINGS

CO-LIVING



SINGLE FAMILY / ONE STORY / TWO STORY





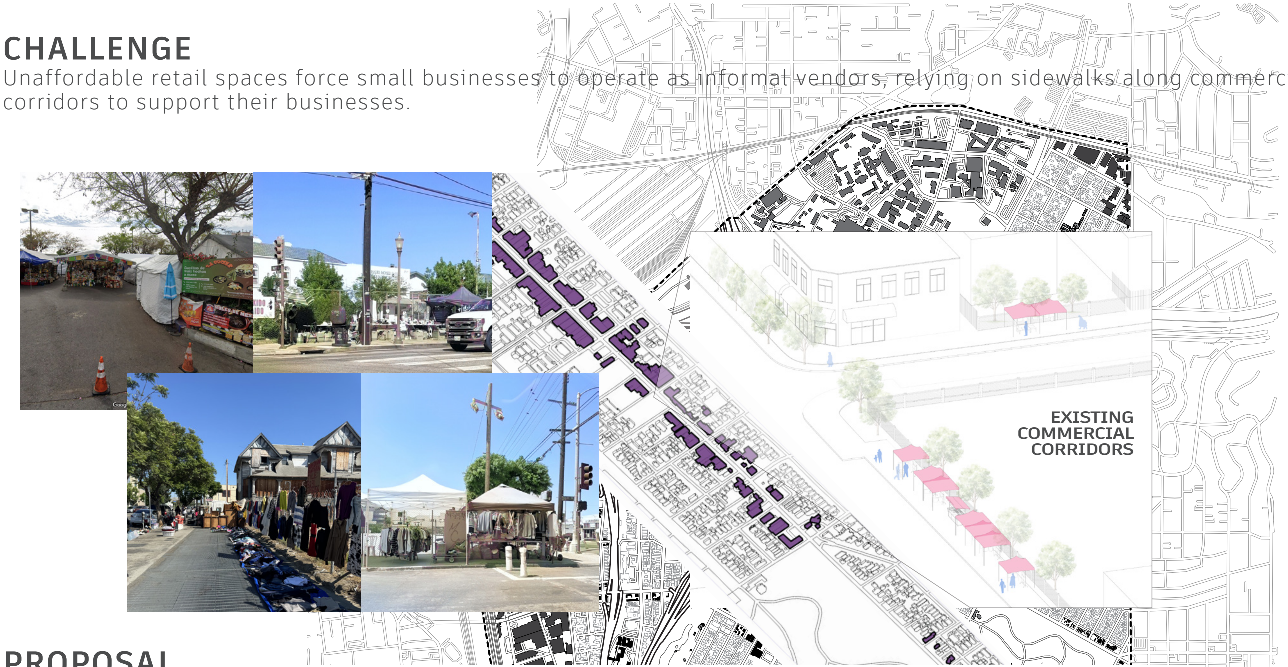
CO.OPERATIVE CO.MMERCIAL S.PACE

LOS ANGELES, CA
2024

The neighborhood of Boyle Heights, predominantly low-income, is experiencing significant challenges due to gentrification, resulting in rising commercial lease costs that threaten the livelihoods of local vendors. Many of these vendors operate informal shops, relying on temporary setups to sustain their businesses. This situation highlights a pressing need for affordable, stable, and adaptable retail spaces that can support these informal vendors while fostering community resilience and economic growth. The program proposes the design of adaptable and cooperative retail spaces that transform vacant and underutilized properties into sustainable business hubs. By creating two typologies—a flexible building and modular retail capsules—this project aims to provide local vendors with stability, ownership, and the potential for growth, thereby mitigating the adverse effects of gentrification.

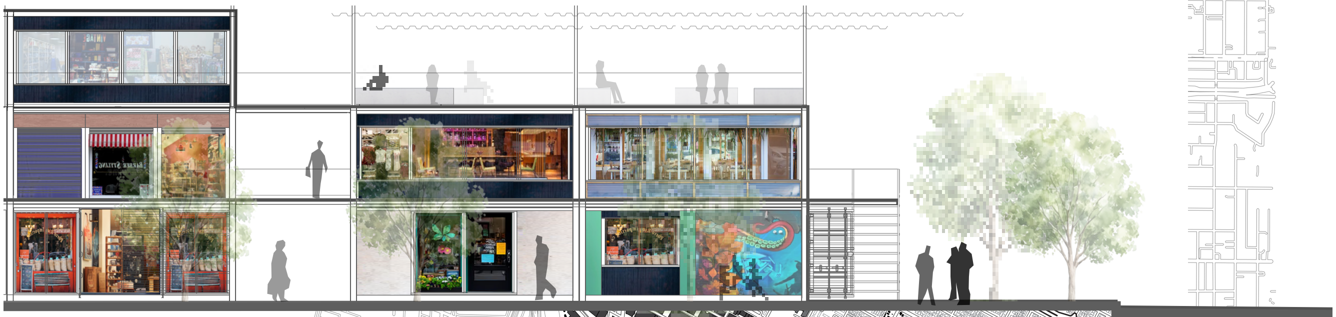
CHALLENGE

Unaffordable retail spaces force small businesses to operate as informal vendors, relying on sidewalks along commercial corridors to support their businesses.


EXISTING COMMERCIAL CORRIDORS

PROPOSAL

Shared spaces, self built stores, and flexible rent space provide the ability of affordable renting.



0' 500' 1000' 1500' 2000'

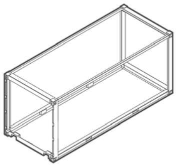
SURPLUS OF SHIPPING CONTAINERS AVAILABLE AT THE INDUSTRIAL BELT OF BOYLE HEIGHTS NEIGHBORHOOD

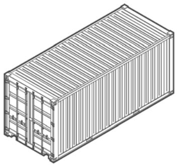
KIT OF PARTS

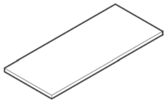
The bare frame of shipping containers surround 4 utility cores for businesses to equip and populate, allowing flexibility and potential for growth.

CATALOG OF PARTS

Building Scale / Cooperative Parts

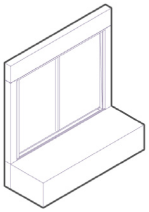

Container Frame
Vendor Shops

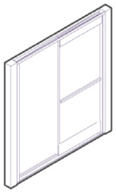

Full Container
MEP & BR Cores

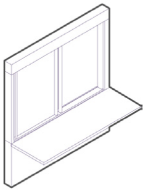

Container Floor
Circulation Planks

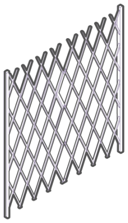
CATALOG OF PARTS

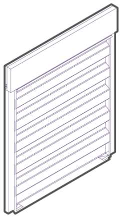
Module Scale / Vendor Parts

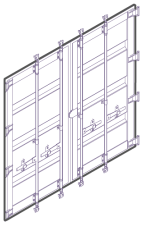

Wall with
Window & Bench

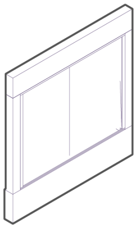

Wall with Door

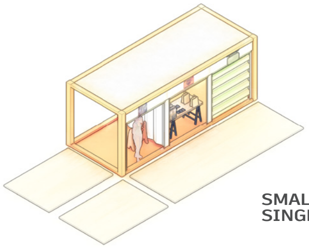

Wall with
Window & Counter

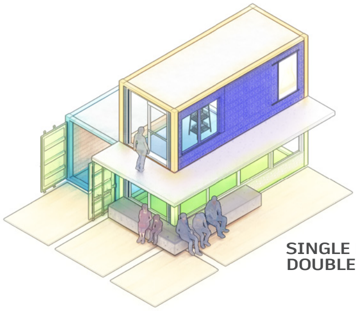

Open Gate

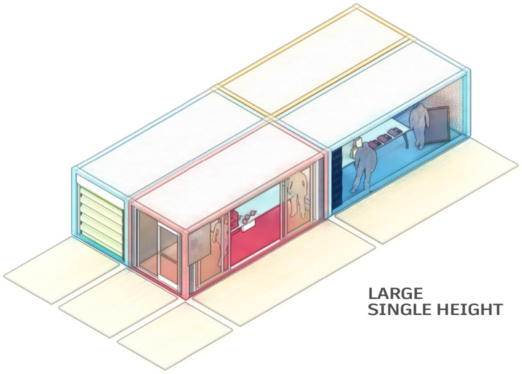

Coiling Door

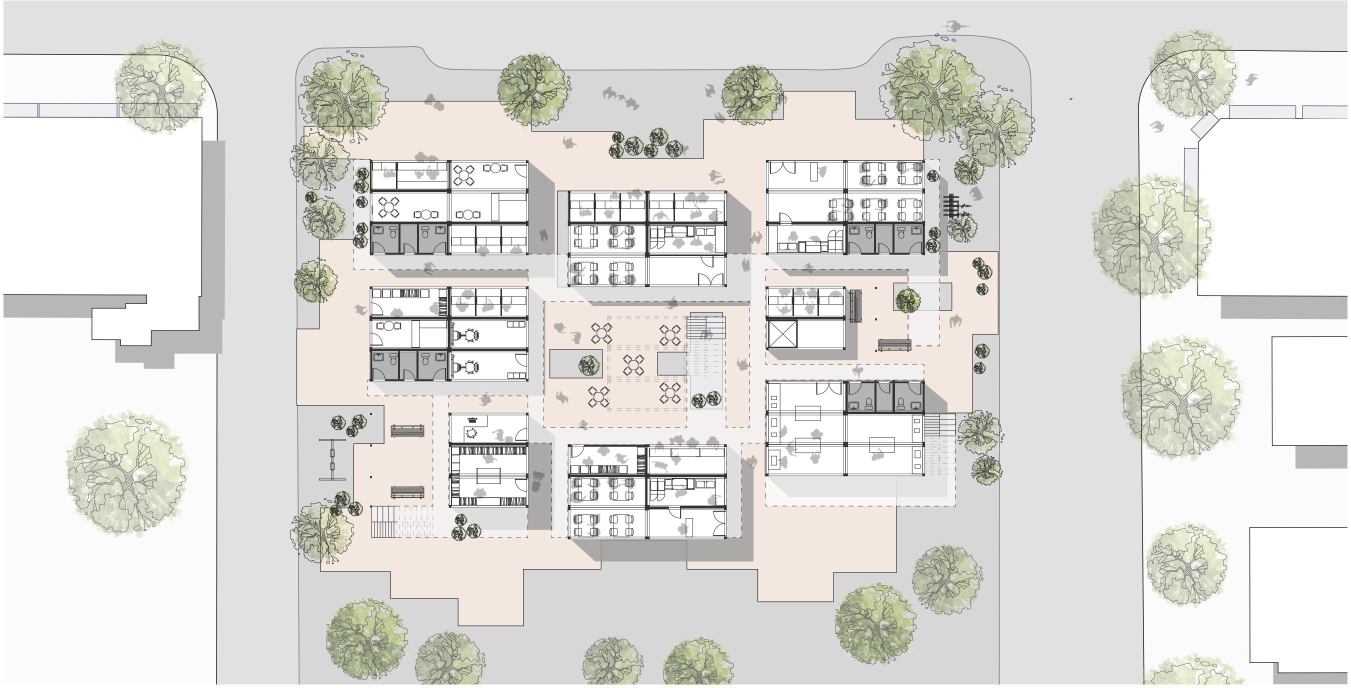

Container Door


Wall with Window

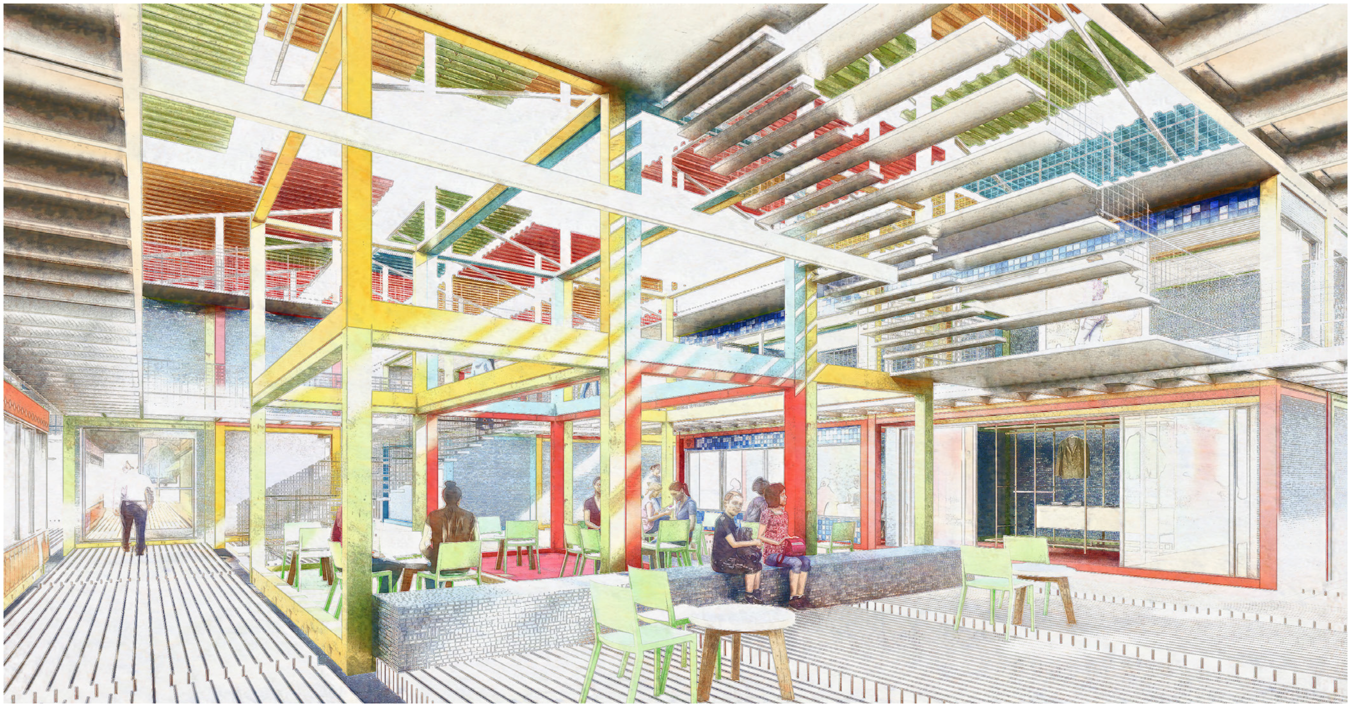

**SMALL
SINGLE HEIGHT**


**SINGLE HEIGHT/
DOUBLE HEIGHT**


**LARGE
SINGLE HEIGHT**



SITE PLAN



COURTYARD RENDER

FRA.WA.

FRAMEWORK OF WATER

MOYO, UGANDA
2023

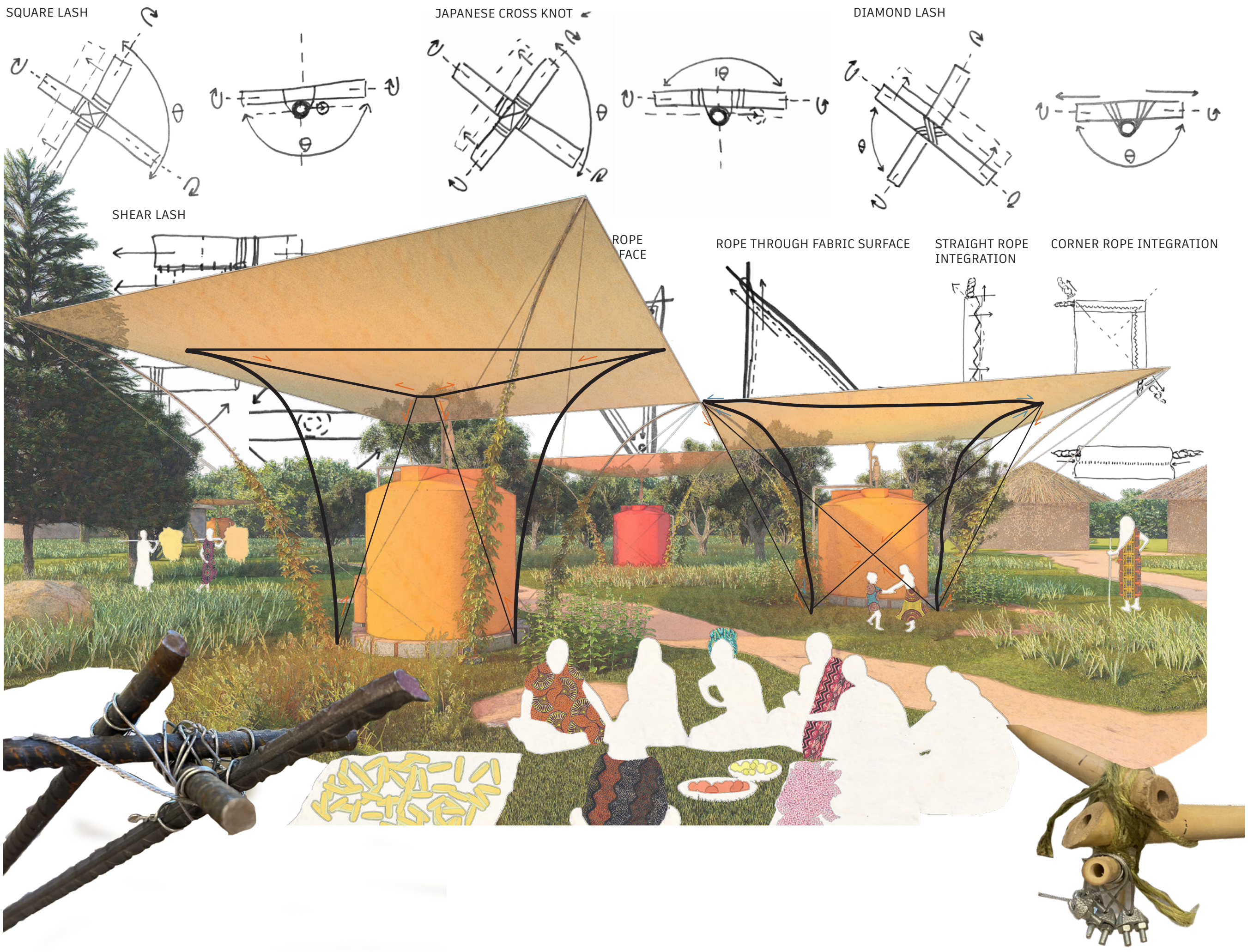
UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

Throughout history, water has become a scarce resource due to the lack of infrastructure and economic security, creating generational oppression in rural communities. Women are responsible for caring for their families and their community, including the task of collecting water. This task forces women to expend their energy collecting water, walking miles from their homes to gather water that could very so be contaminated. This project will allow women to reinvest their time and energy in themselves and promote self-actualization.

With the complete reliance on nature, water becomes scarce during times of dry season. This modern necessity forces rural communities to urgently rely on western utilities, without the proper resources. This project examines these generational communities to create a framework that will provide the academic resources to construct their own water collection system within their own means and necessities.

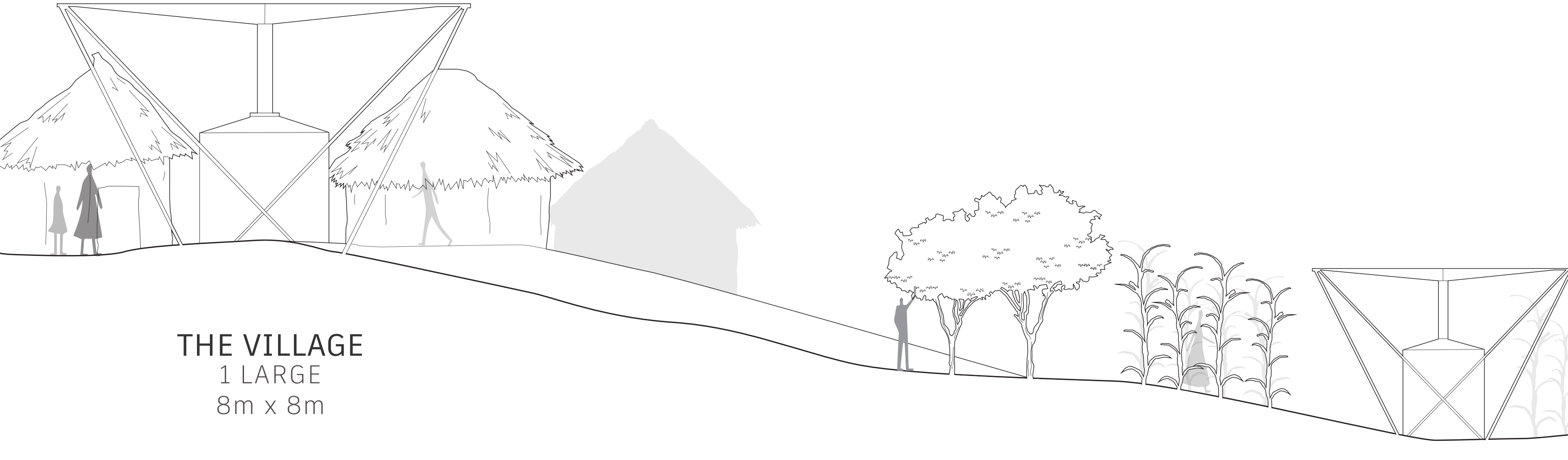
This project will: Be economical using global application for local labor and local material use, Have local identity using familiar material and construction methods, and Be utilized at an individual and community scale with high and low cost options and ease of maintenence

> “Almost always the drinking water problem has nothing to do with physical water scarcity. It has to do with the scarcity of financial and political wherewithal to put in the infrastructure to get people clean water.”
> *Mark Giordano, Professor of Geography*


SQUARE LASH
JAPANESE CROSS KNOT
DIAMOND LASH
SHEAR LASH
ROPE
FACE
ROPE THROUGH FABRIC SURFACE
STRAIGHT ROPE INTEGRATION
CORNER ROPE INTEGRATION

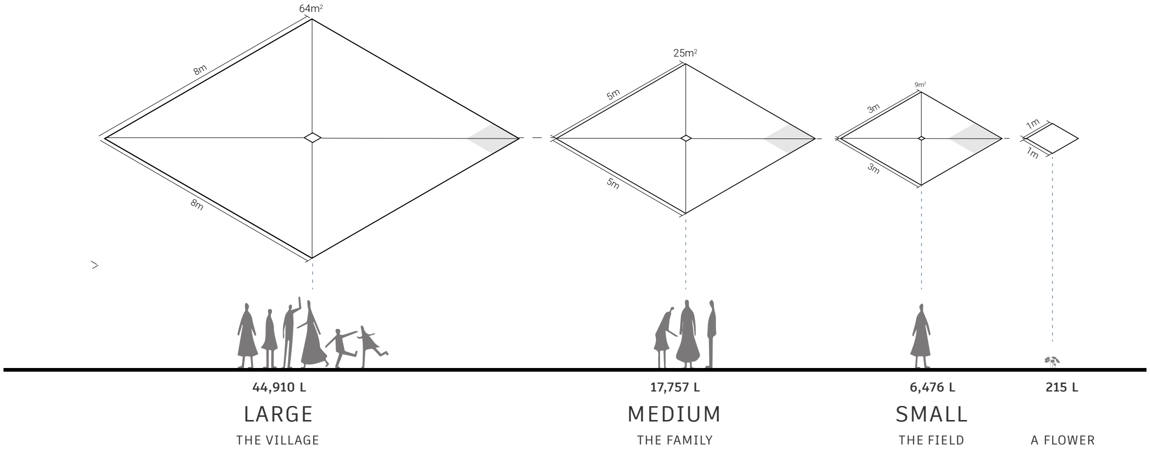
CONTEXT

The design can be utilized at an **individual, family, and community scale**. Depending on the **consumption of water**, sizing of the canopy is determined. The amount of **investment in time, money and labor** can greatly increase the scale of the form to become a family or community project. The form can be **propogated** for more water collection if a size is already built but water necessity increases.

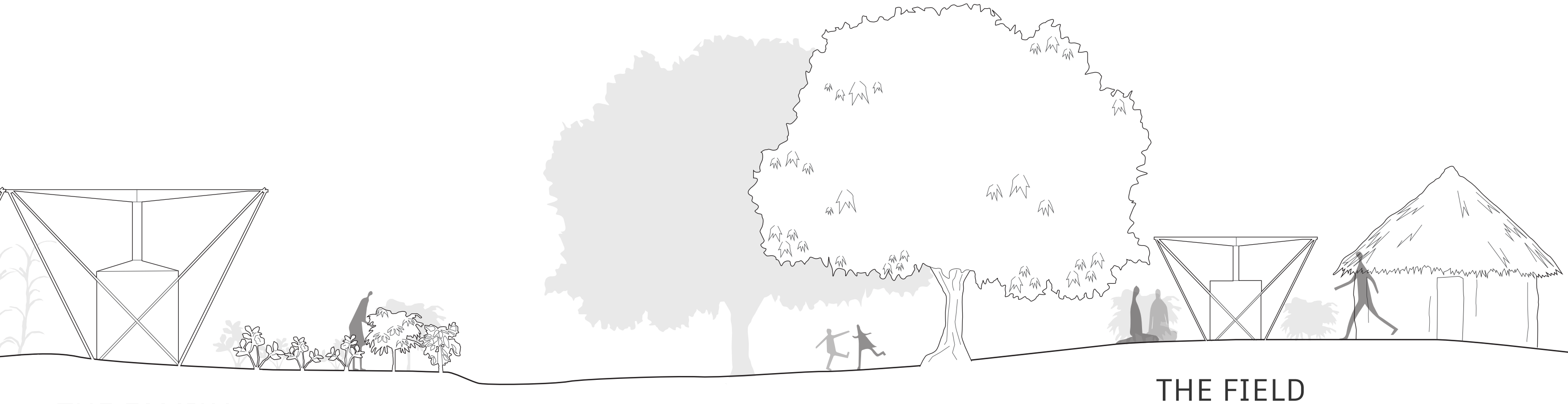


The structure can be propagated in different conditions and constructed in varying sizes to support the needs of people

COLLECTION


64m²
8m
8m
25m²
5m
5m
9m²
3m
3m
1m
1m
44,910 L
LARGE
THE VILLAGE
17,757 L
MEDIUM
THE FAMILY
6,476 L
SMALL
THE FIELD
215 L
A FLOWER

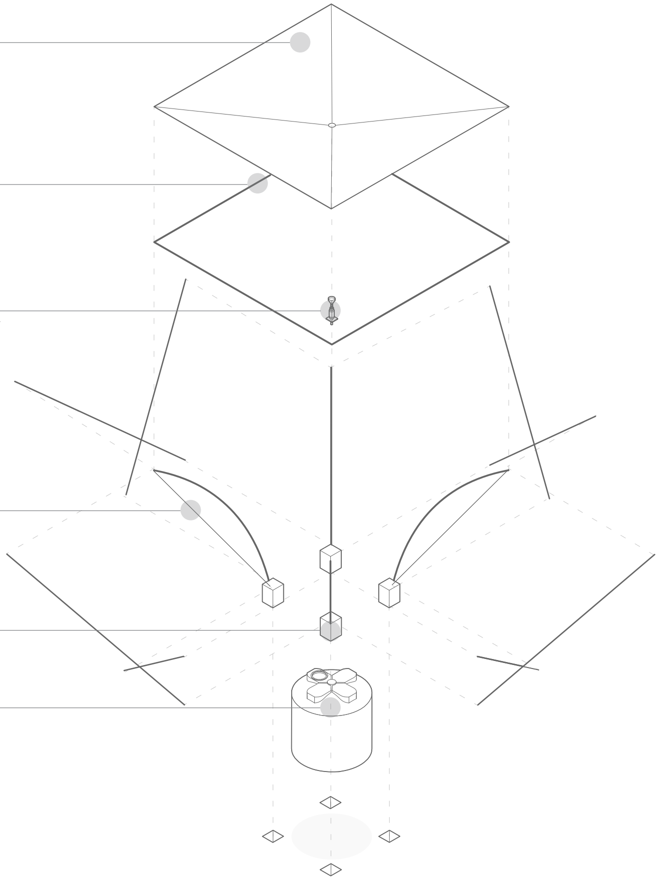
Global average water consumption: 20 L per person / per day
Global average annual rain fall: 750 mm



THE FAMILY
2 MEDIUM
3m x 3m

THE FIELD
1 SMALL
5m x 5m

MATERIAL OPTIONS



FABRIC

TARP, NYLON RIPSTOP + CANVAS

A canopy can be fabricated if a prefabricated one is not available. Nylon or tarp fabric is ideal due to its hydrophobic properties but could be more difficult to source then cotton canvas.

COMPRESSION MEMBERS

REBAR, TUBE STEEL + TREATED BAMBOO

Bamboo is more ideal due to availability, cost and structural properties. Bamboo can spring back to its original form and undergo more deflection before it buckles.

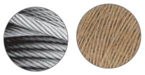
PURIFICATION

CHARCOAL FILTER, SAND FILTER +CHLORINE

A first flush system should be used to clear contaminants that accumulate on the canopy. Depending on the material, the filtration process can occur before, during or after storage. a sand filter will be the most readily available material and can be attached to the structure above the tank for pre storage filtration. However, it does have potential problems such as backing up the flow during heavy rain pour. Other alternatives that may not be as available are activated charcoal and chlorine that can be used to treat the water post collection. The most reliable method of water treatment will be boiling water if other alternatives fail.

TENSION MEMBERS

METAL CABLES + JUTE TWINE



Either material can be used based on availability. What should be considered is the cost and type of connection that will be used based on the material. Jute twine is more traditional and will have easier connections, yet tensioning the structure will have to be more precise and critical without other parts such as adjsuter bolts.

FOOTINGS

CONCRETE

Contrete footings are necessary in conditions where the soil is soft. Sizing the footings will also be determined by the soil conditions.

STORAGE

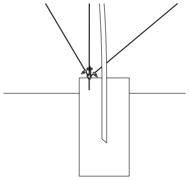
PREFABRICATED (TANK) + IMPROVISED (WELL)

Storage will be decided based on cost and capacity. If the budget for a tank or size of a tank is not available traditional wells can be constructed for storage. This however, means that the filtration or purification to occur after storage.

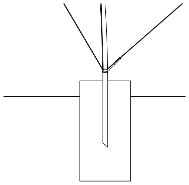
CONSTRUCTION

STRUCTURE

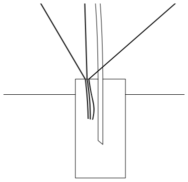
FOOTINGS - should be poured at a minimum distance of the storage base. Secondary non-ridged members for anchoring and tensioning of the structure can be connected in 3 different ways.



EMBEDDED EYELET IN FOOTING
for cable/twine anchoring

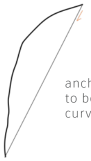


LASHING AT BAMBOO NODE
for cable/twine anchoring



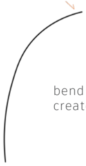
EMBEDDED MEMBERS IN FOOTING
for cable/twine anchoring

FRAME - depending on structural materials, frame connections may vary in material and technique. Twine and metal wire were tested as successful materials. Wires needs to be twisted using pliers to tighten.



anchor the bamboo to bend and create a curved form

ANCHORING
for bamboo members

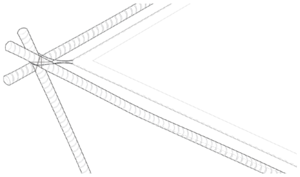


bend the steel members to create a curved form

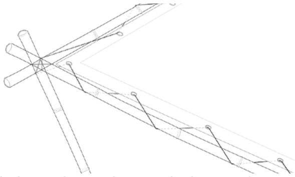
PRETENSIONING
for steel members

CANOPY

ATTACHMENT - The edge of the fabric needs to be taut. Methods include:



CABLE FOLDED WITHIN EDGE OF FABRIC
& connected at frame corners

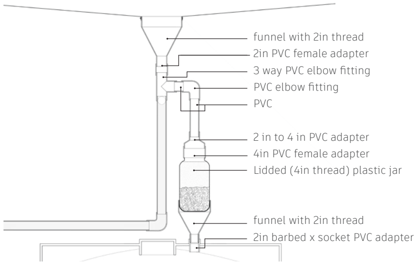


GROMMETS LINING THE EDGE OF FABRIC
& woven along the frame edge

FILTER

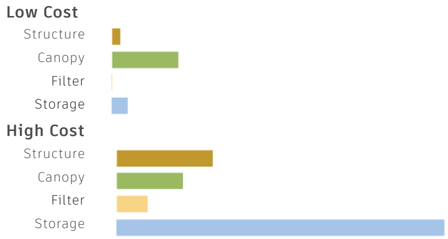
SLOW SAND FILTER - construct in a container using gravel and sand. Use pvc connectors and adapters to secure it to the canopy and tank without any leaks.

FIRST FLUSH CALCULATION - The amount of water that has to be diverted during the first flush is related to the canopy size. Divert 0.05 gallons per square foot of canopy area.



COST ESTIMATE

Moyo, Uganda
average salary: $180
Family size: 5 m canopy

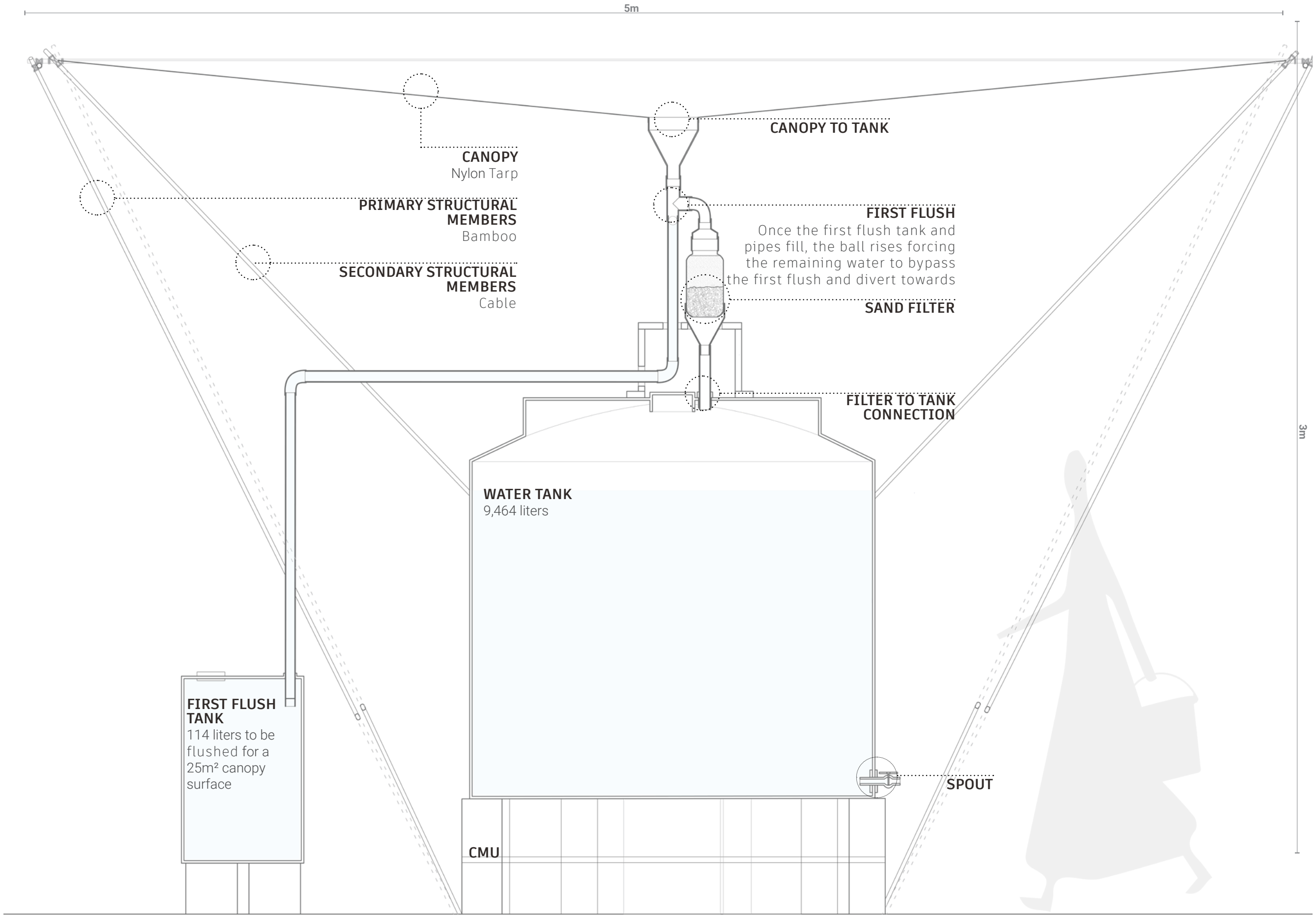


High Cost

Material	Price
10 m long rebar = $12/pc	78 m = 8pc = $96
1 roll wire	$30
tarp fabric = $4/m	25 m = $100
pvc = $1.50/m	2 m = $3
adapters = $2.60/pc	8 pc = $21
8000 L tank = $500	$500
spout = $8	$8
store bought filter = $0-50	$50
Subtotal	$803 4.5 months of salary

Low Cost

Material	Price
bamboo seedlings = $1	2 pc = $2
1kg sisal twine = $3	3 kg = $9
tarp fabric = $4/m	25 m = $100
well	$15
Subtotal	$126 <1 month of salary


5m
3m
CANOPY TO TANK
CANOPY
Nylon Tarp
PRIMARY STRUCTURAL MEMBERS
Bamboo
SECONDARY STRUCTURAL MEMBERS
Cable
FIRST FLUSH
Once the first flush tank and pipes fill, the ball rises forcing the remaining water to bypass the first flush and divert towards
SAND FILTER
FILTER TO TANK CONNECTION
WATER TANK
9,464 liters
FIRST FLUSH TANK
114 liters to be flushed for a 25m² canopy surface
SPOUT
CMU

WA.HU.

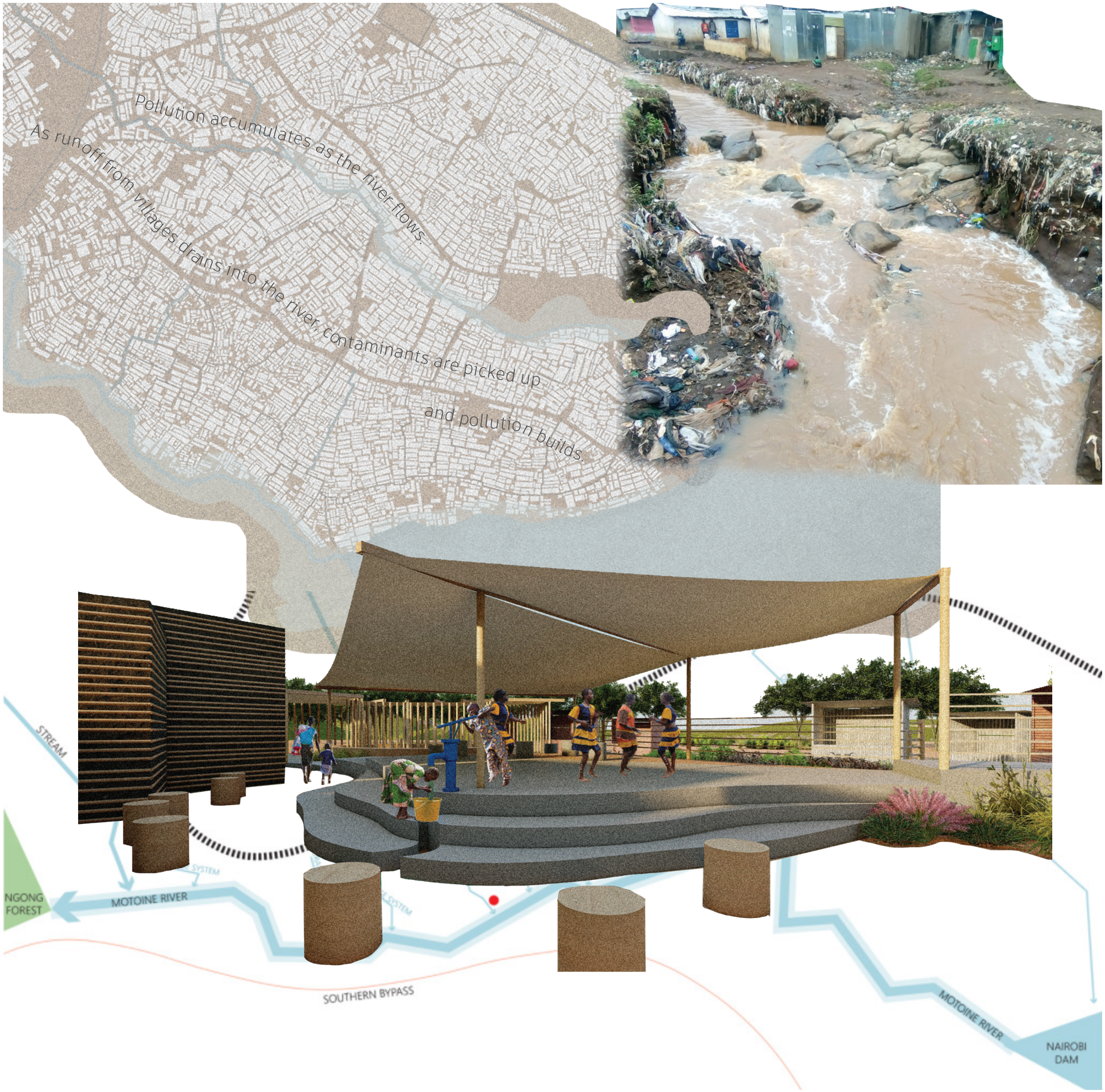
WATER HUB:
WATER AND SANITARY SERVICES

KIBERA, NAIROBI, KENYA
2022

Due to government neglect, the displaced citizens residing just outside the city of Nairobi lack basic services such as access to water, waste management, and healthcare. Although the area has an abundance of water flowing from the Ngong River, the absence of waste management has polluted the river bank.

This project is designed as an example for communities crowded along the river bank to implement to aid in the water crisis through water distribution and water related services that are inaccessible at home such as laundry and bathing.

This project will design a filtering system that cleans the Ngong River water, providing potable water and clean water for daily chores, and this project will design a multi use social space that mitigates flooding, providing a more stable pathway during the wet season, and engages the community in the process of cleaning water.



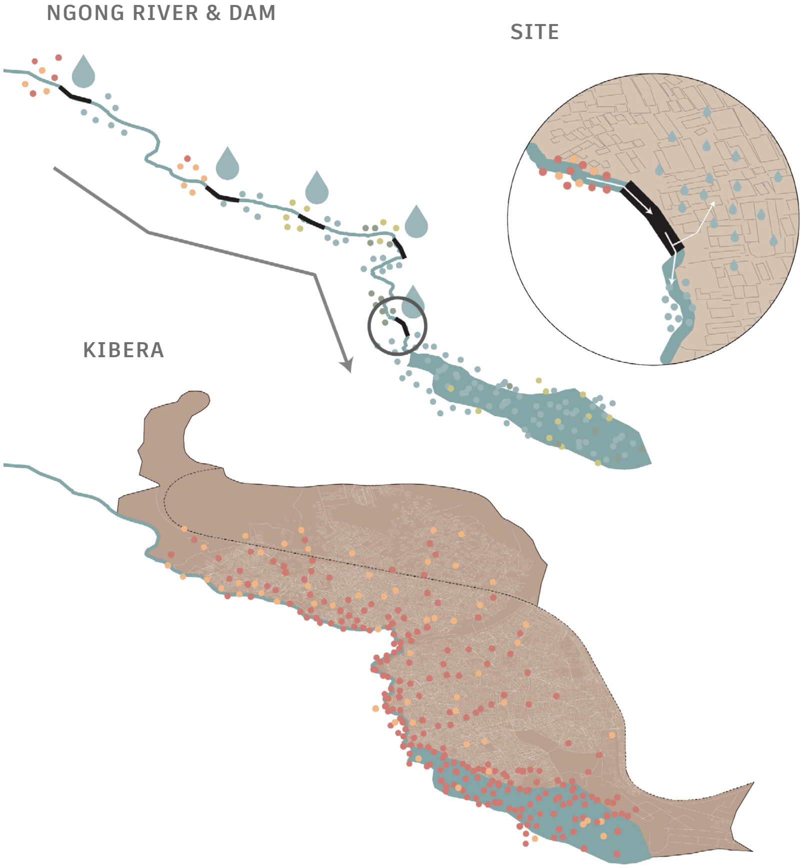
Pollution accumulates as the river flows.

As runoff from villages drains into the river, contaminants are picked up and pollution builds.

STREAM
NGONG FOREST
MOTOINE RIVER
SYSTEM
SYSTEM
SOUTHERN BYPASS
MOTOINE RIVER
NAIROBI DAM

NETWORK ALONG NGONG RIVER

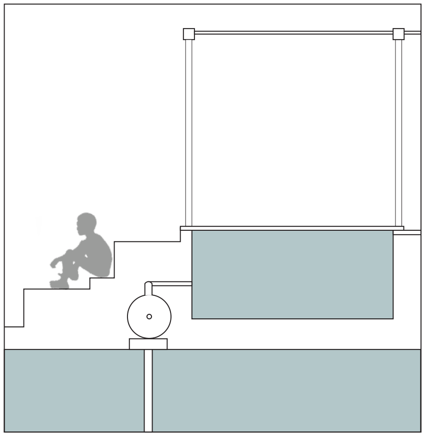
The implementation of these hubs along the bank will lessen the contaminants each resident receives regardless of their location on the bank. Ultimately, it will lessen waste being drifted into the dam.


NGONG RIVER & DAM
SITE
KIBERA

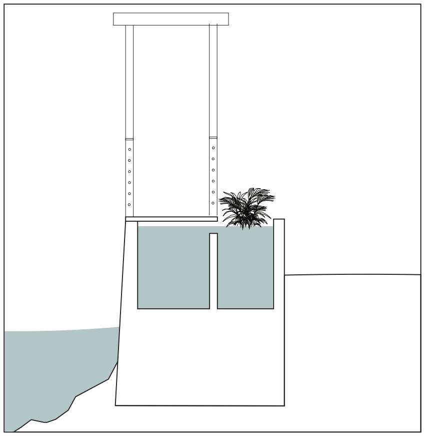
FILTRATION SYSTEM

The system uses local materials and vegetation equiped to clean contaminants found in the river. The transparency and ease of the system will inform residents of techniques to implement the system.

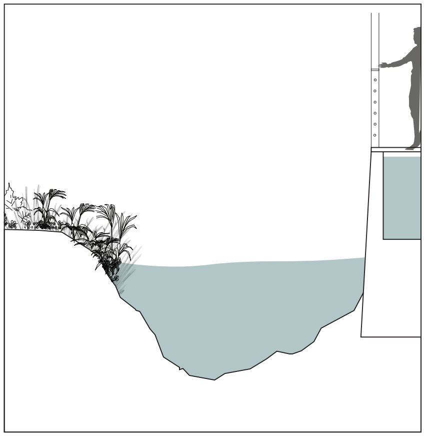
SOLAR PUMP

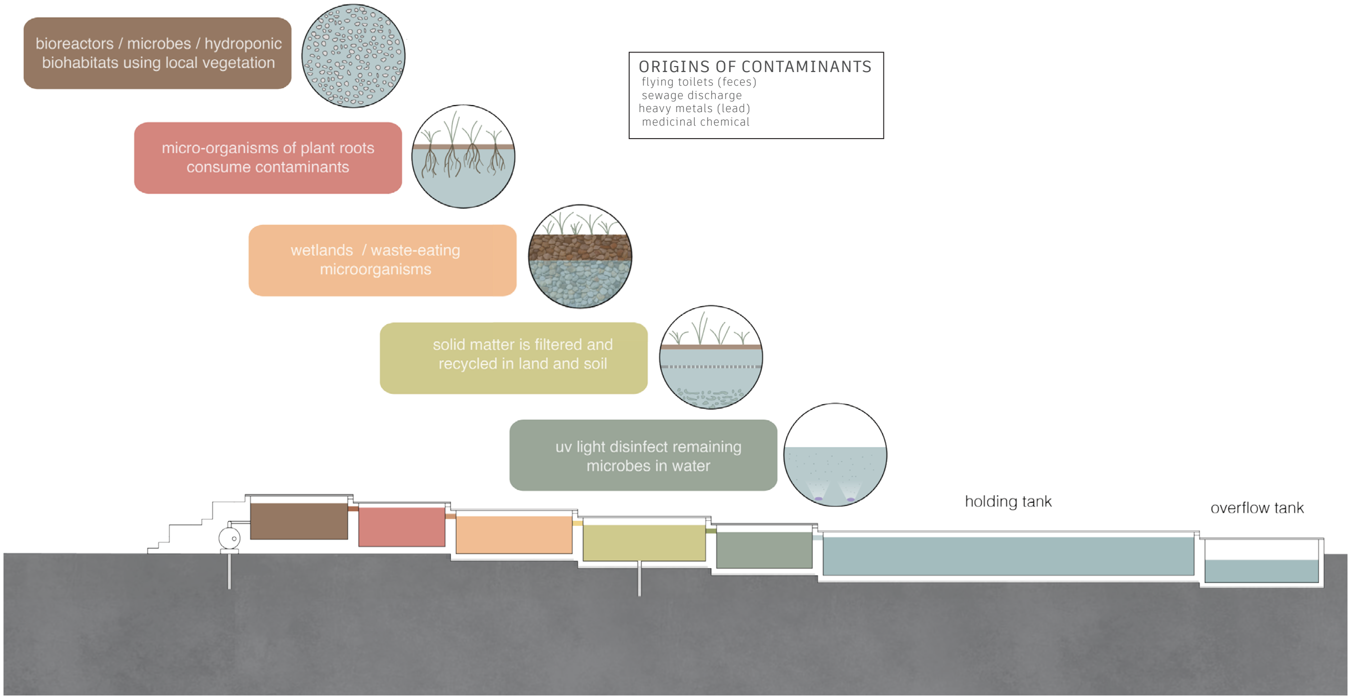


OBSERVATION DECK



EROSION CONTROL





bioreactors / microbes / hydroponic biohabitats using local vegetation

micro-organisms of plant roots consume contaminants

wetlands / waste-eating microorganisms

solid matter is filtered and recycled in land and soil

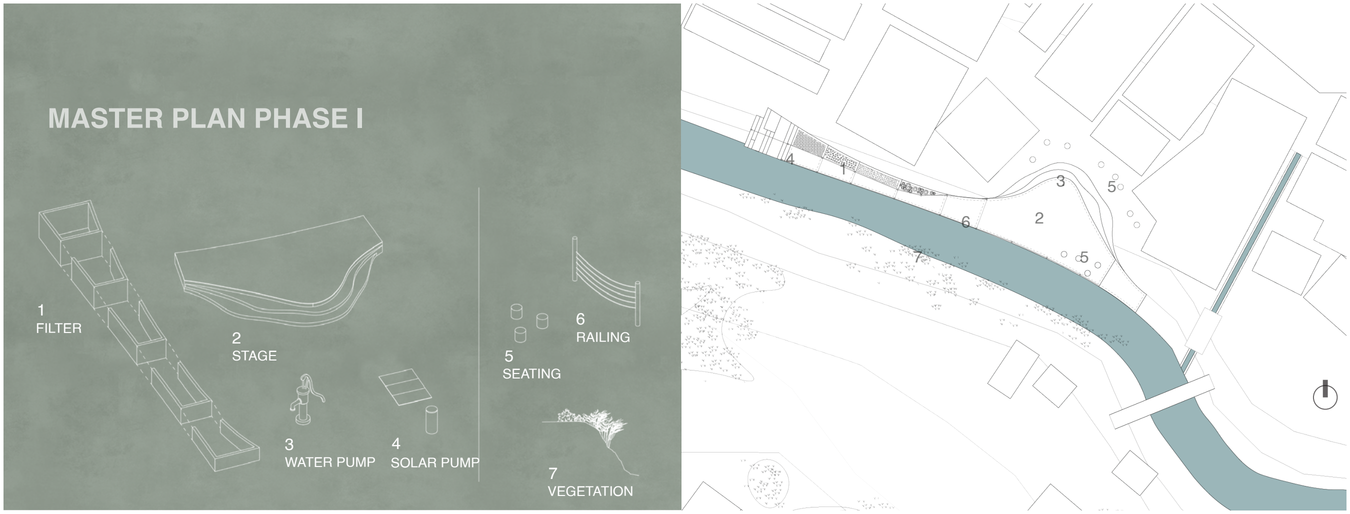
uv light disinfect remaining microbes in water

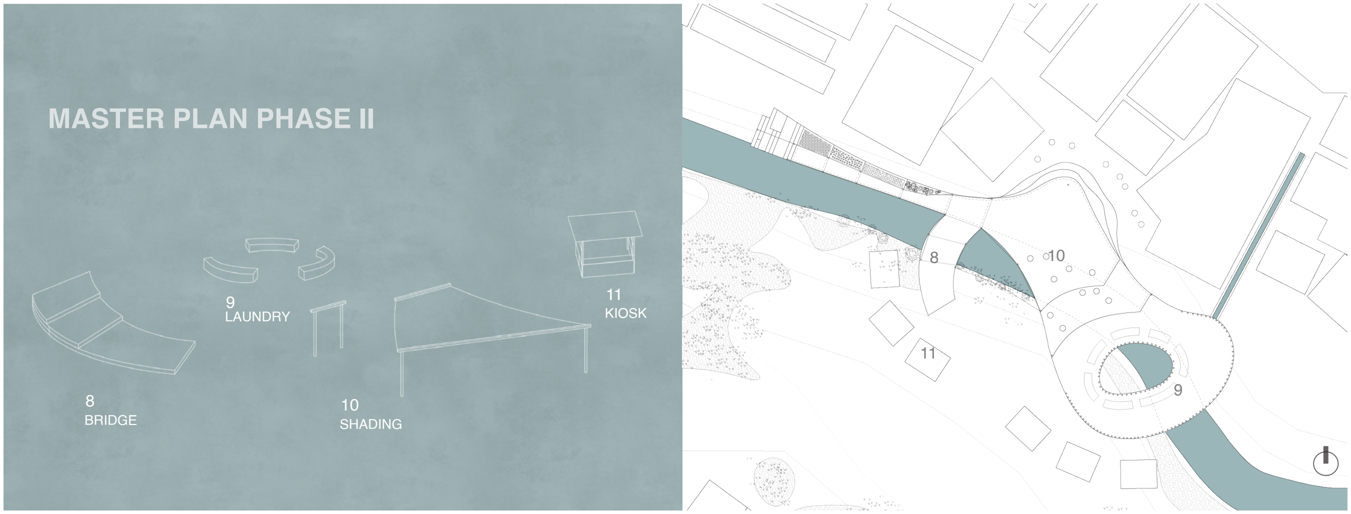
ORIGINS OF CONTAMINANTS

flying toilets (feces)
sewage discharge
heavy metals (lead)
medicinal chemical

DESIGN PHASING

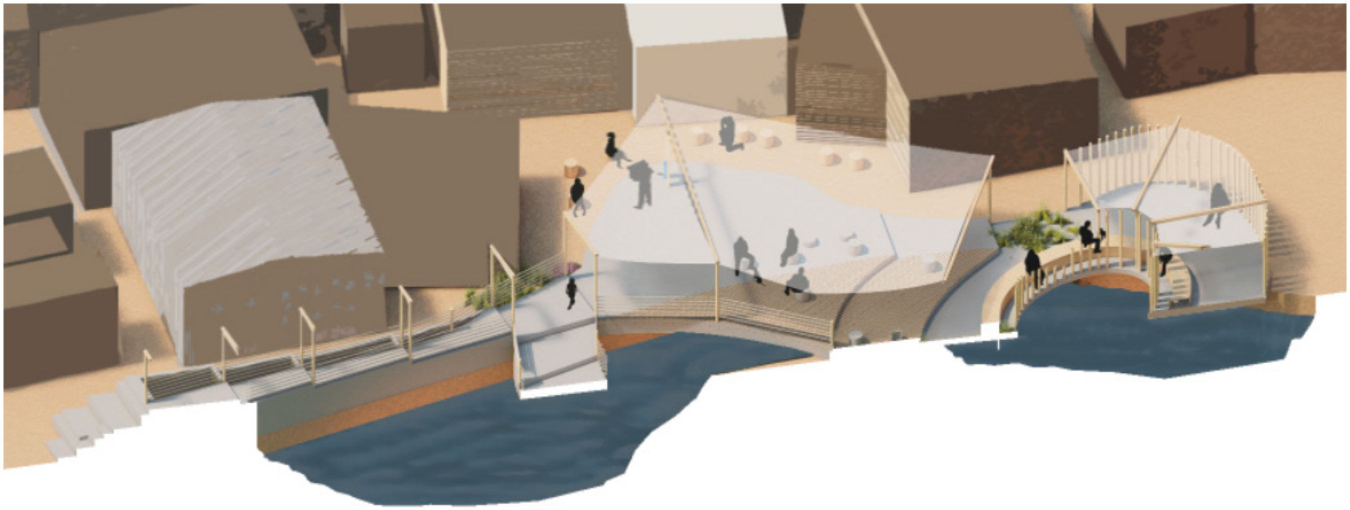
Phase I prioritizes necessities like water filtration and safety features such as erosion control and railings. Phase II expands on water harvesting to include washing (laundry). Program was selected to provide activities limited in the settlements.

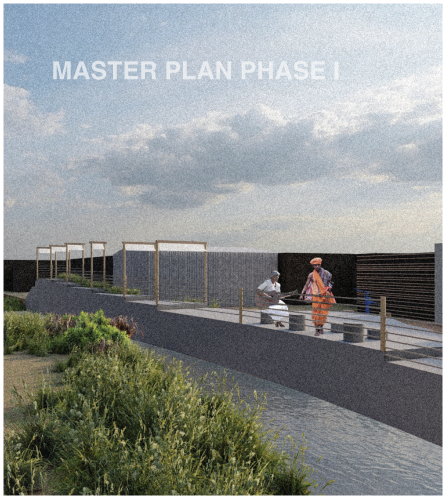

MASTER PLAN PHASE I
1
FILTER
2
STAGE
3
WATER PUMP
4
SOLAR PUMP
5
SEATING
6
RAILING
7
VEGETATION
4
1
3
5
2
6
5
7

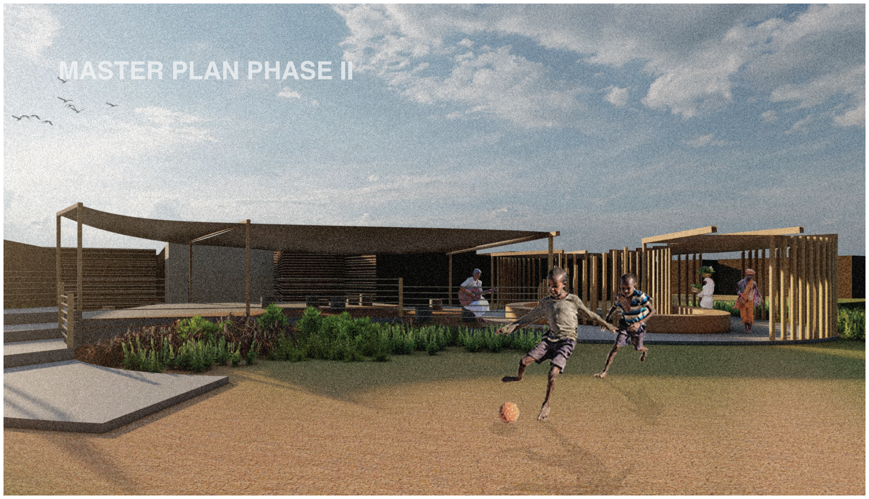

MASTER PLAN PHASE II
8
BRIDGE
9
LAUNDRY
10
SHADING
11
KIOSK
8
10
11
9

PROGRAM

Because its not just about water. The lack of space in the settlements limits gatherings and a place of leisure. A playing field for children is in close proximity to laundry so mothers can watch their children while performing household tasks.




MASTER PLAN PHASE I


MASTER PLAN PHASE II

EDU.LAB.

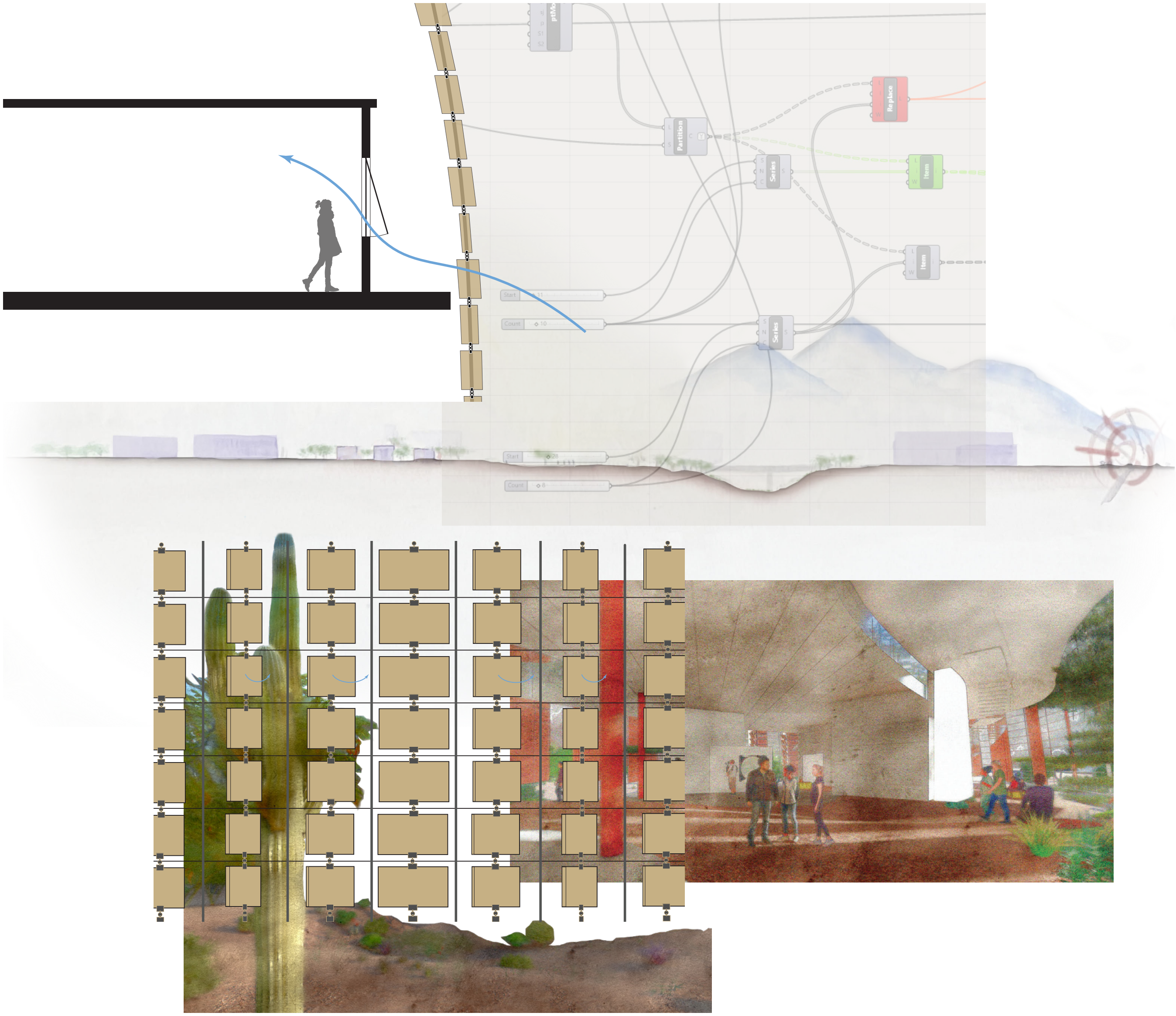
EDUCATION LAB CENTER

TUCSON, ARIZONA
2021

Sited between the Santa Cruz River and the urban neighborhood of the Annex, this design emerges as a hybrid of nature and the future. The building serves as a conduit for reconnecting the community with the river while supporting the ecological revival of the city. Its organically conceived megastructure coexists with the landscape, adapting fluidly to our evolving society.

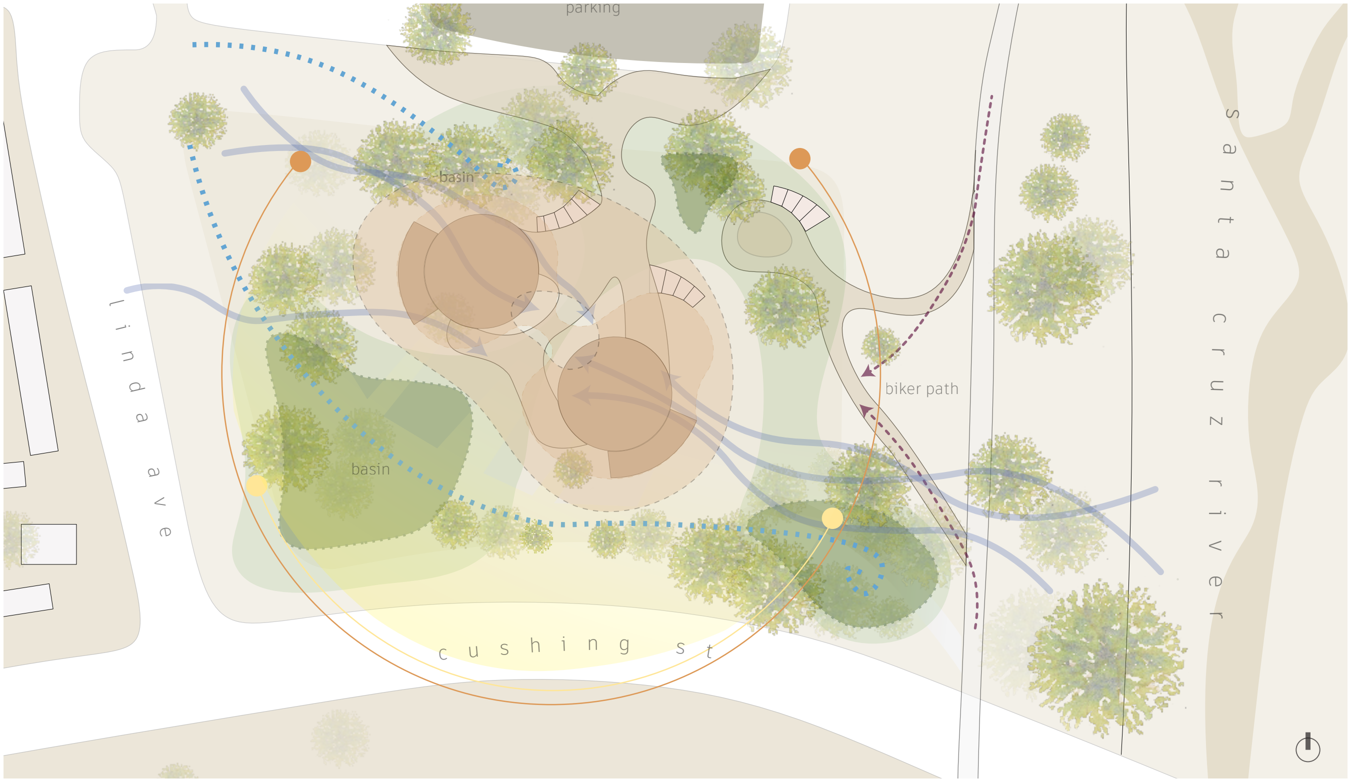
Responsive to both environmental and social change, the building features an operative skin that shifts in relation to its surroundings—modulating light, rain, and wind, whether those conditions are controlled or unpredictable. Impermanence is embedded in both its envelope and its program. Flexible, open interior spaces allow for continual reconfiguration, enabling the building to respond to the needs of the community.

Rather than imposing on the natural environment, the structure is designed to integrate with it. As time passes, the building ages alongside the landscape. Its tiled shell gradually deteriorates, revealing a bare structural frame that invites plant life to take hold. Over its lifespan, the architecture ultimately yields to nature—allowing the environment to complete the design.


Replace
Partition
Series
Item
Item
Start
Count
Series
Start
Count

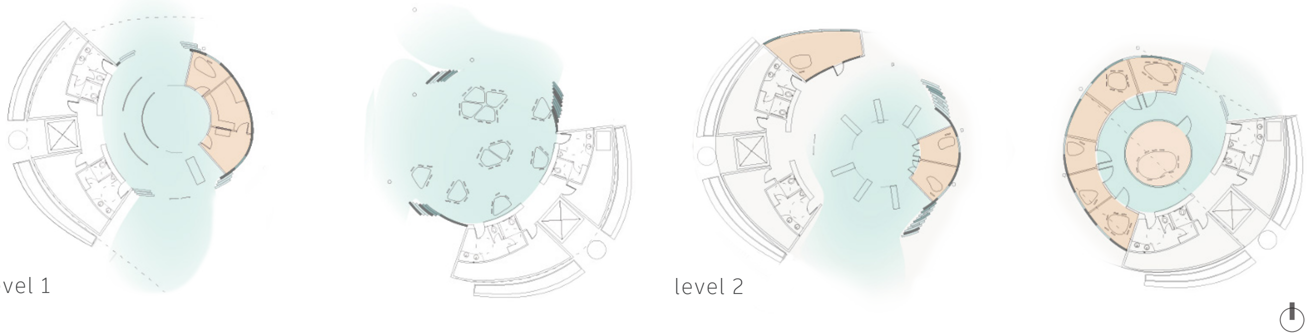
LANSCAPE

Following the natural topography for maximum runoff into basins on site, preserving water and fostering native plants.


parking
basin
basin
linda ave
cushing st
biker path
santa cruz river

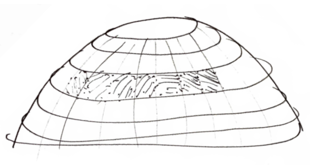
ADAPTIVE FLOOR PLANS

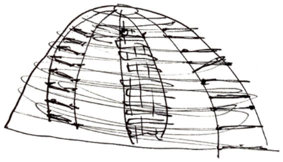
The program is designed for longevity and changing community needs; interior spaces can blend to outside space within the shell with the use of operable partitions.

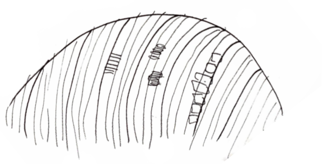


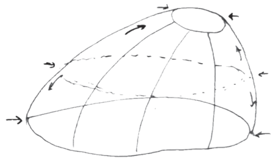
Level 1

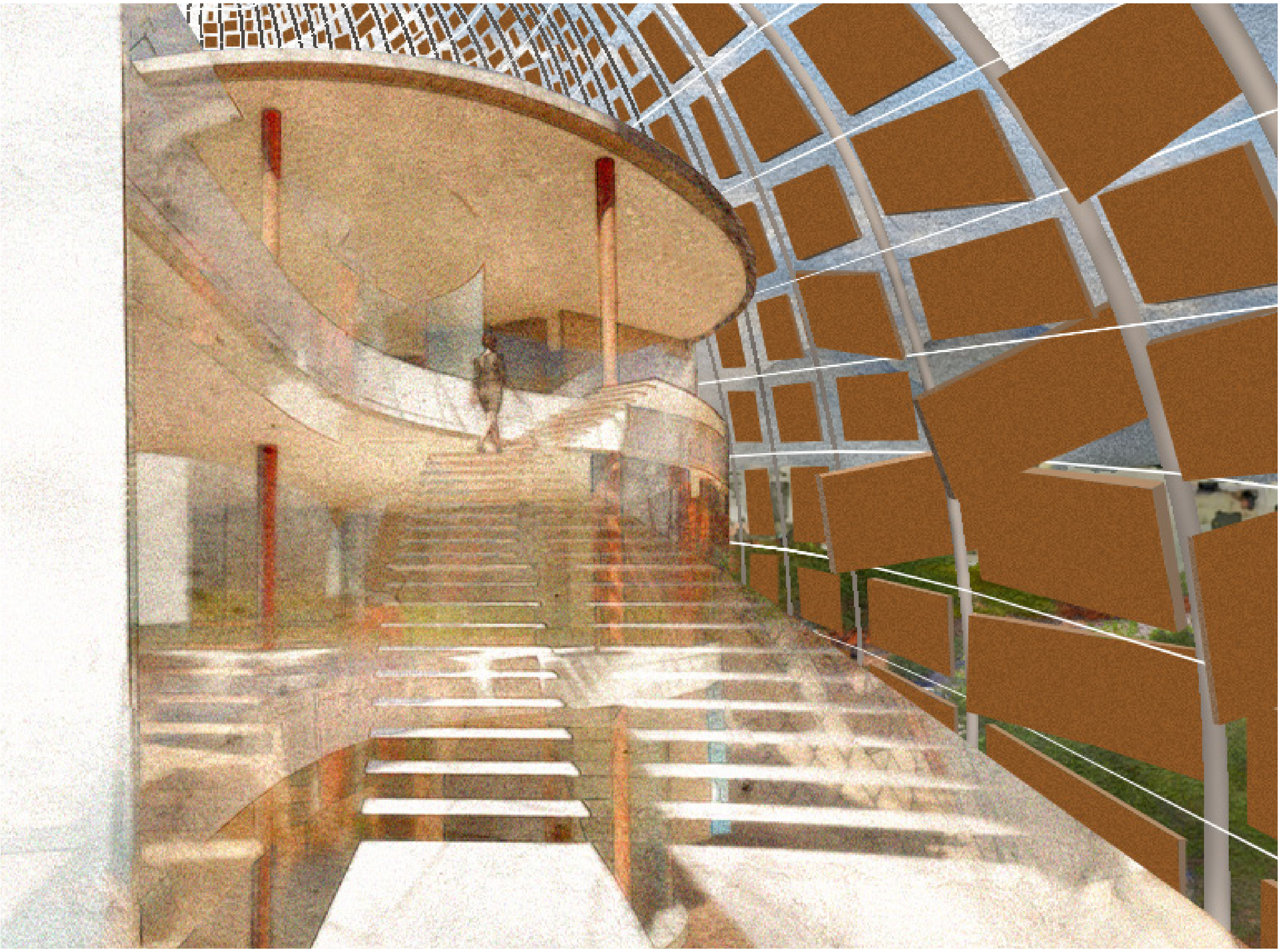
level 2





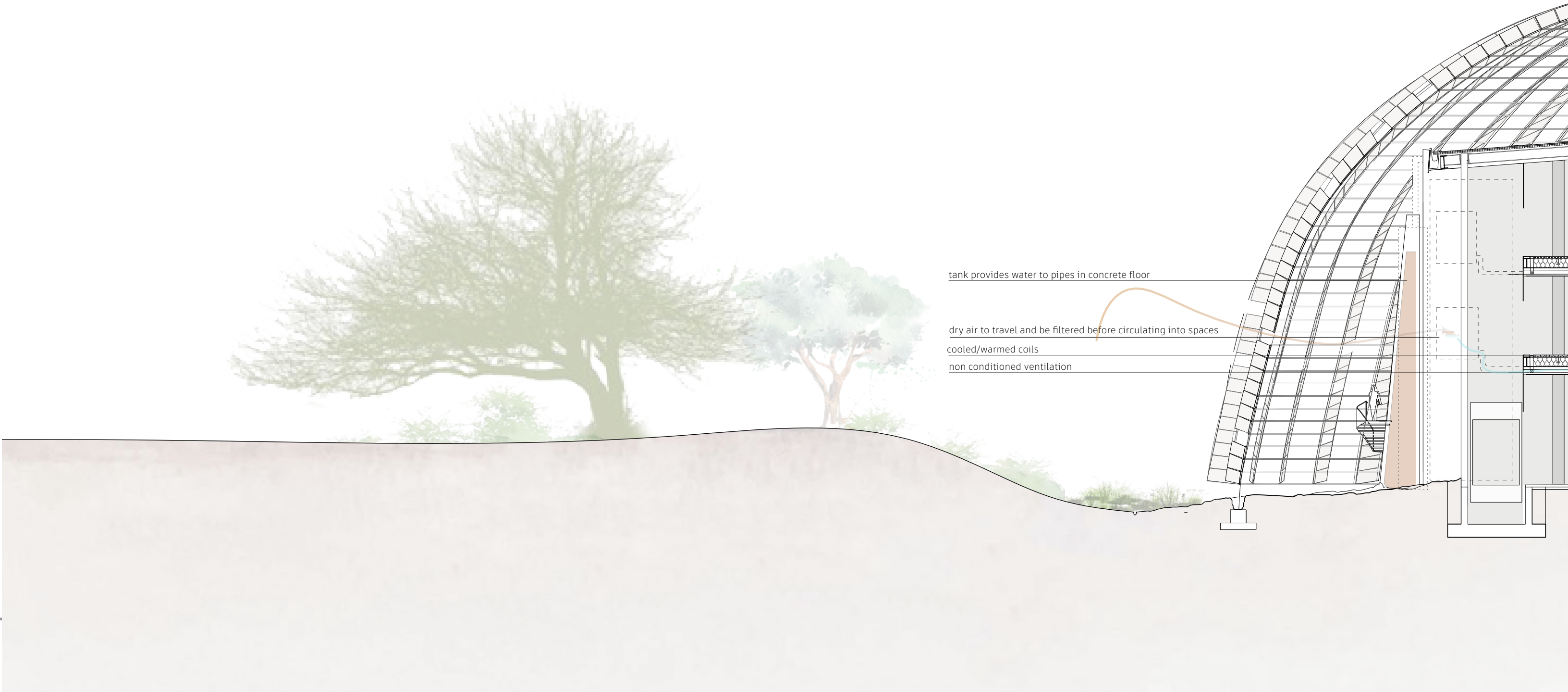






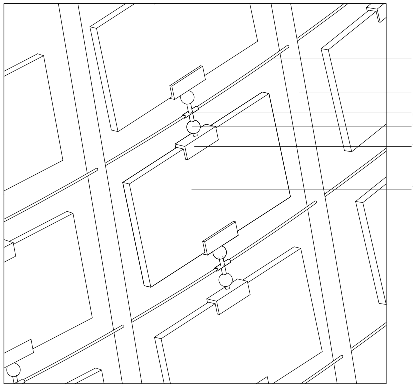
SKIN

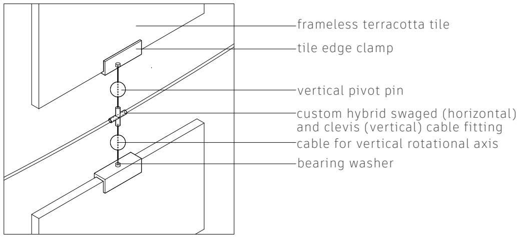
The shell functions as a defense against harsh environments with panels that adapt for dynamic conditions of the natural environment. It reduces solar heat load and directs wind lowering energy consumption.

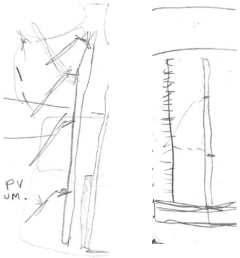

tank provides water to pipes in concrete floor
dry air to travel and be filtered before circulating into spaces
cooled/warmed coils
non conditioned ventilation

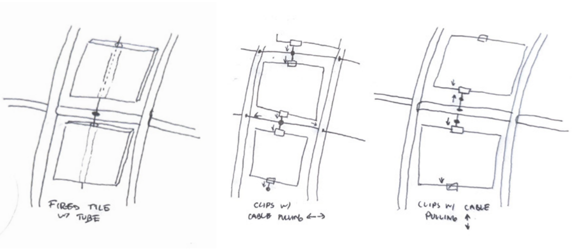
PANELING SYSTEM

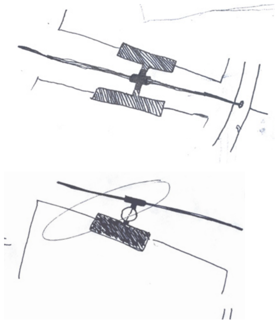
Rotating Frameless Tile Panel Suspended on Stainless Steel Cable System

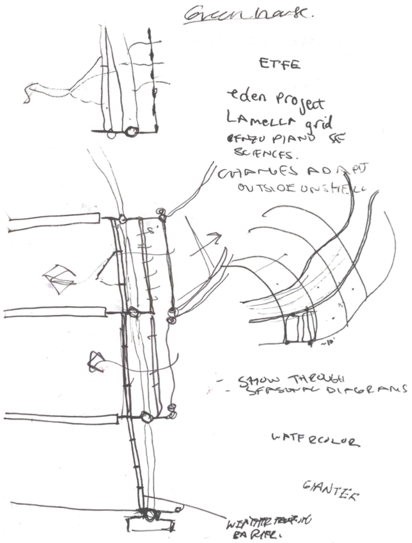

horizontal cable, tensioned
(secondary members)
primary vertical steel member
cable fitting
vertical pin
tile clamp
terracotta tile

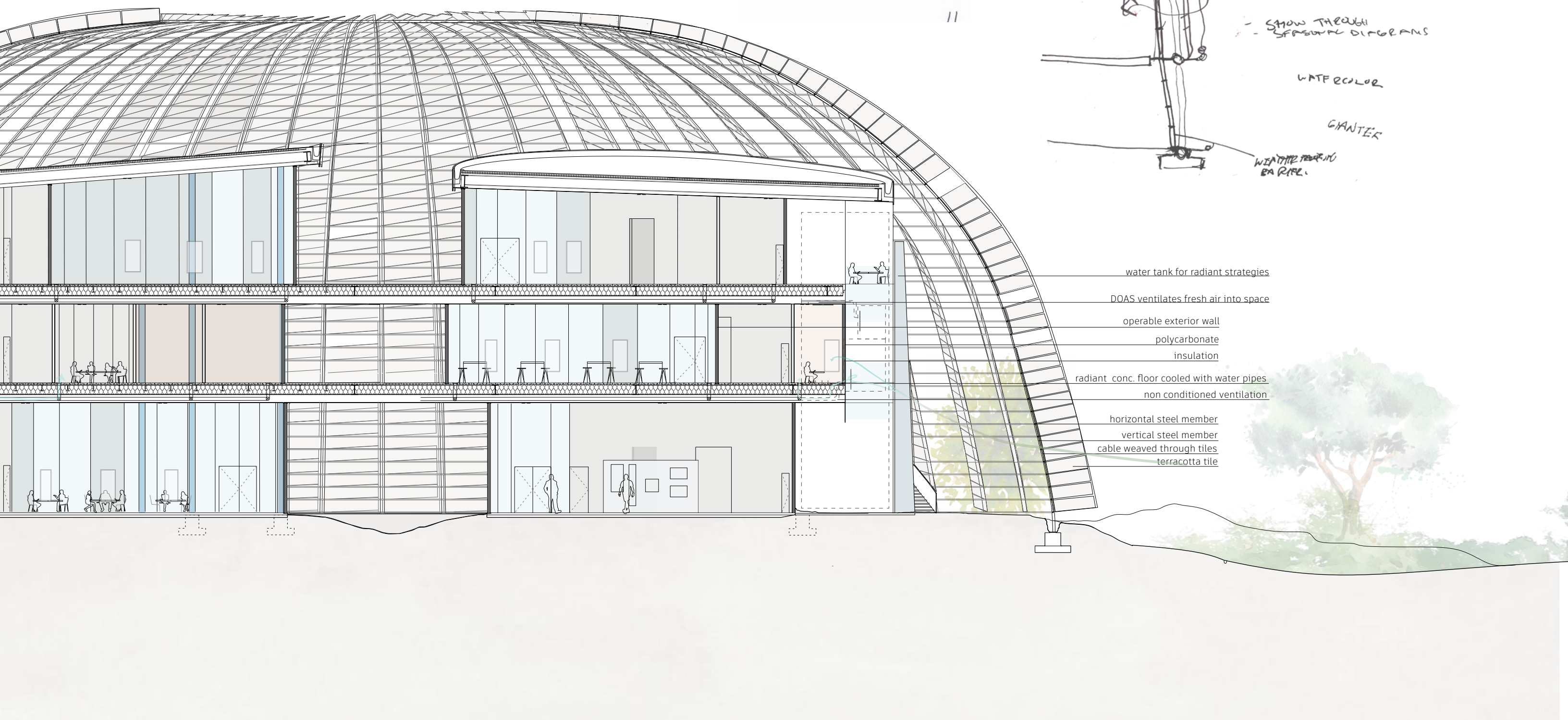

frameless terracotta tile
tile edge clamp
vertical pivot pin
custom hybrid swaged (horizontal)
and clevis (vertical) cable fitting
cable for vertical rotational axis
bearing washer




FIRED TILE
W/ TUBE
CLIPS W/
CABLE PULLING ←→
CLIPS W/ CABLE
PULLING ↕




Greenhouse.
ETFE
eden project
LAMELLA grid
RENZO PIANO SF
SCIENCES.
CHANGES ADAPT
OUTSIDE ON SHELL
- SHOW THROUGH
- SEASONAL DIAGRAMS
WATERCOLOR
GIANTER
WEATHERPROOFING
BARRIER.

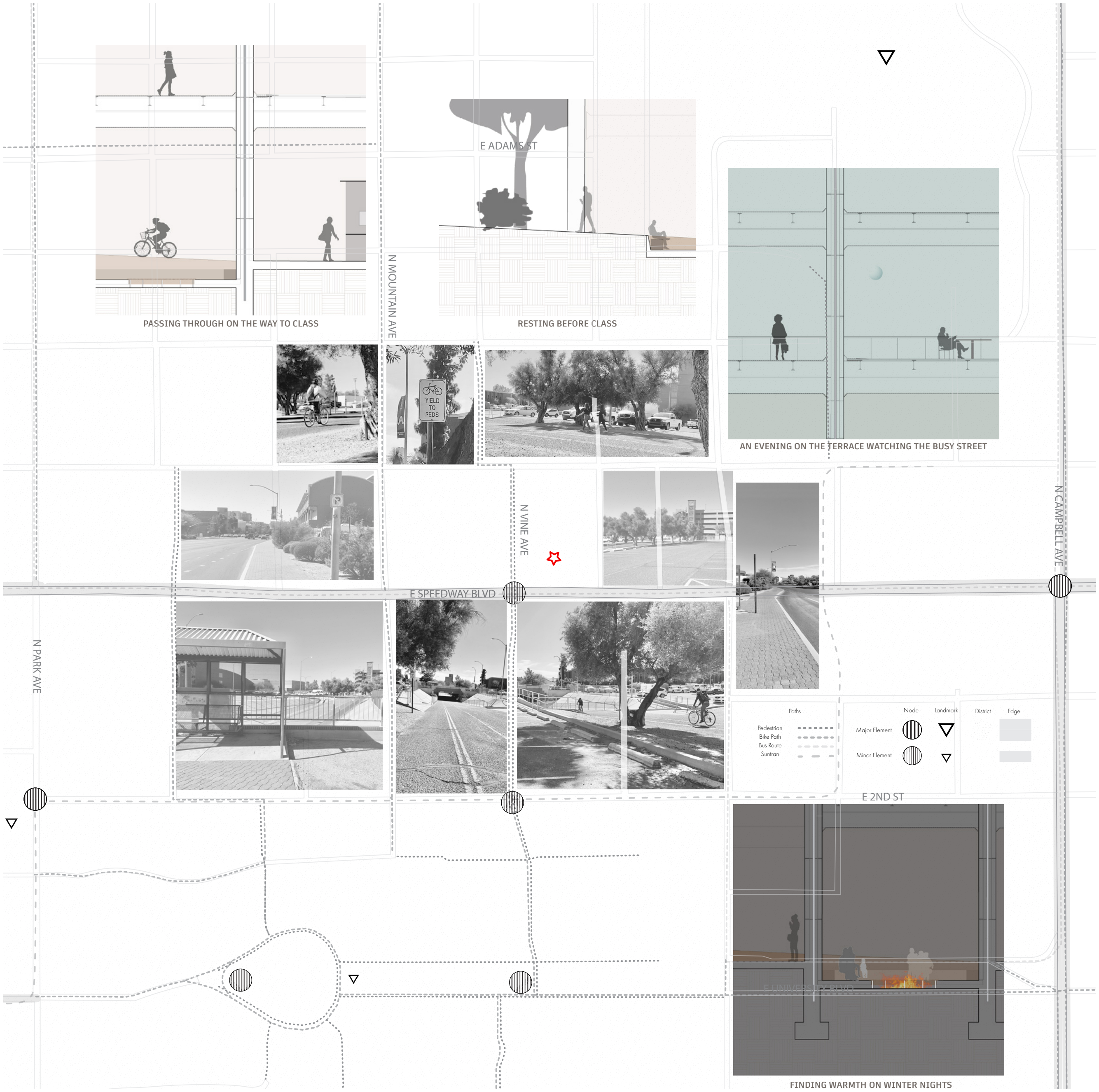

water tank for radiant strategies
DOAS ventilates fresh air into space
operable exterior wall
polycarbonate
insulation
radiant conc. floor cooled with water pipes
non conditioned ventilation
horizontal steel member
vertical steel member
cable weaved through tiles
terracotta tile

MU.RE.

MUSEUM OF REMEMBERANCE

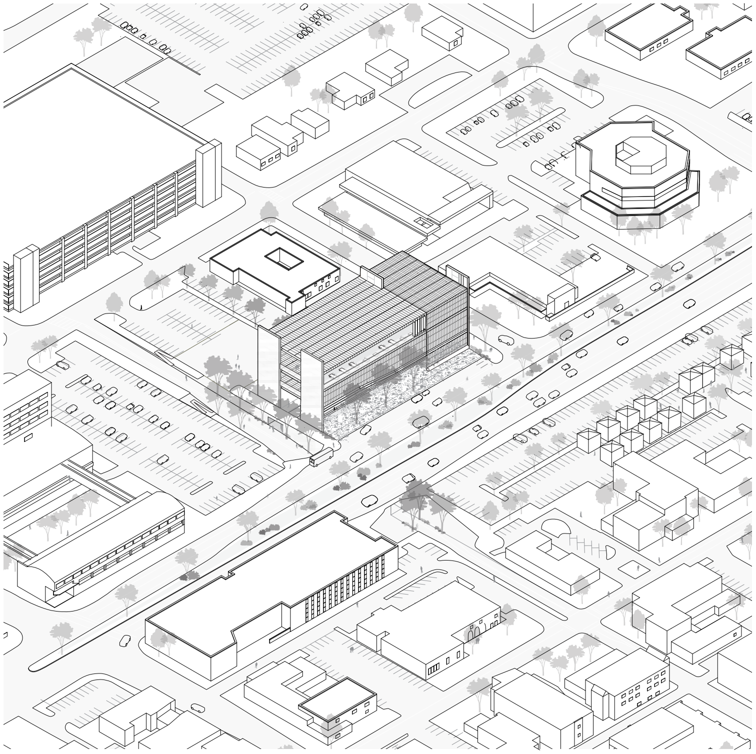
TUCSON, ARIZONA
2021

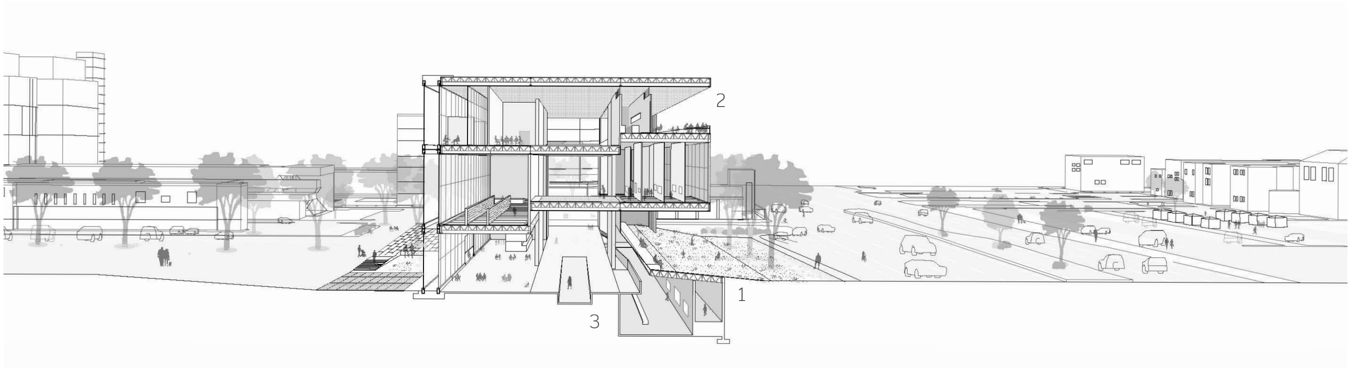
A civic space for everyday memory is situated near a university campus where daily routines, movement, and informal gathering shape the surrounding urban life. The museum frames remembrance through ordinary acts—walking, pausing, looking- allowing materiality and construction to carry meaning alongside curated content. Thick north–south brick walls establish moments of weight, enclosure, and continuity, while lighter glass and metal assemblies along the east–west axis introduce openness, light, and visual connection to the city.


PASSING THROUGH ON THE WAY TO CLASS
E ADAMS ST
RESTING BEFORE CLASS
N MOUNTAIN AVE
AN EVENING ON THE TERRACE WATCHING THE BUSY STREET
YIELD TO PEDS
N VINE AVE
N CAMPBELL AVE
E SPEEDWAY BLVD
N PARK AVE
Paths
Pedestrian
Bike Path
Bus Route
Suntran
Node
Landmark
Major Element
Minor Element
District
Edge
E 2ND ST
FINDING WARMTH ON WINTER NIGHTS

CONNECTING THE URBAN FABRIC

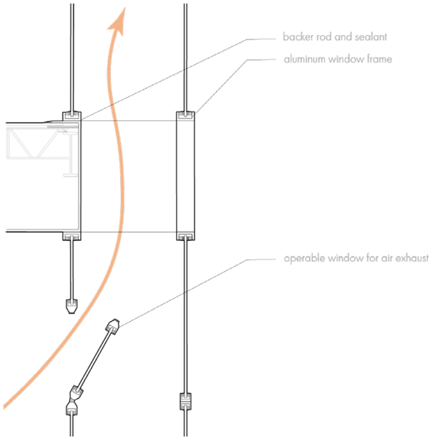
The urban fabric spills into the southern facade creating an node where students frequently roam. The carved space along speedway blvd acts as a haven for students and bus users[1]. The terrace along the street fosters a connection between patrons and passersby[2]. As the southern facade prevails lively, the remaining edges are closed and quiet facing the rest of the campus. A deep tunnel following the underpass captures students passing by for a glimpse into the museum[3].



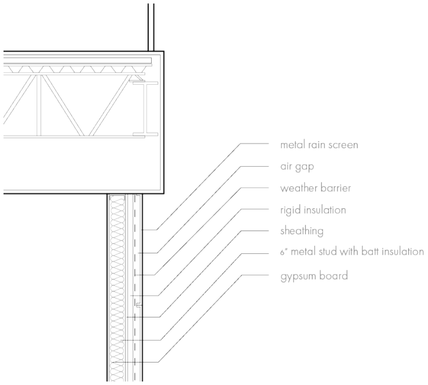


DETAILS AND CONSTRUCTION

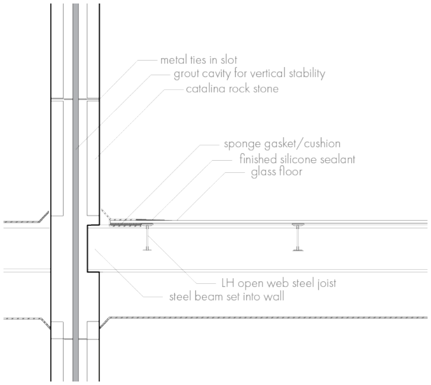
DOUBLE SKIN VENTILATING FACADE

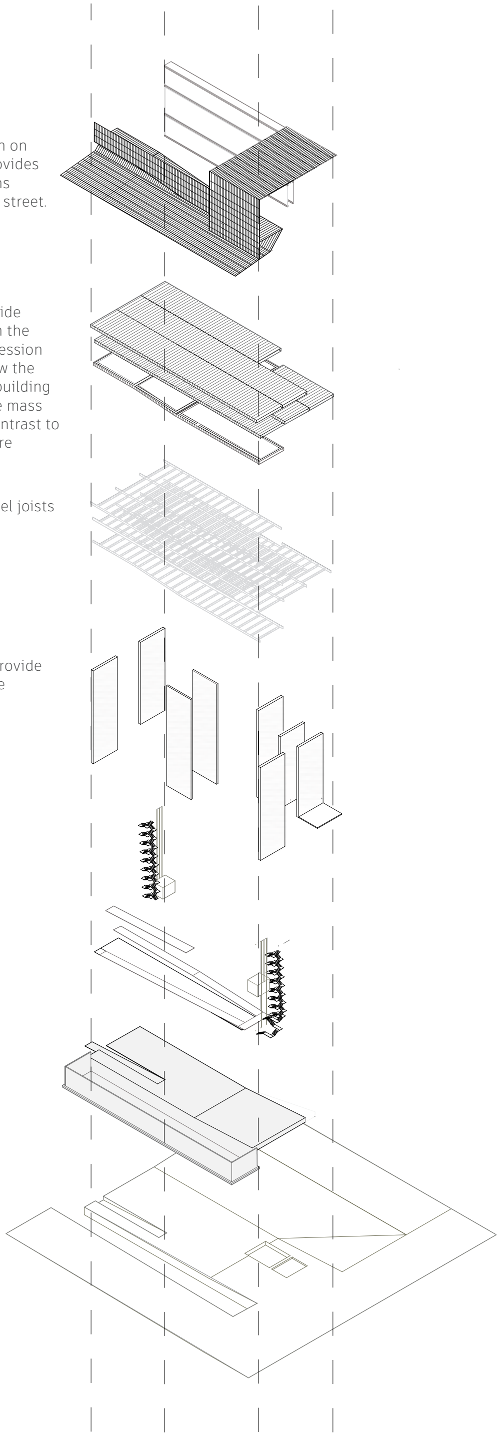

backer rod and sealant
aluminum window frame
operable window for air exhaust

STEEL WALL ASSEMBLY


metal rain screen
air gap
weather barrier
rigid insulation
sheathing
6" metal stud with batt insulation
gypsum board

GLASS FLOOR ASSEMBLY


metal ties in slot
grout cavity for vertical stability
catalina rock stone
sponge gasket/cushion
finished silicone sealant
glass floor
LH open web steel joist
steel beam set into wall



Skin
Metal rain screen on the southern provides sound insulations against the loud street.

Floor
Sloped floors guide the user through the museum of procession
Glass floors show the skeleton of the building
Metal floors give mass and weight in contrast to the light structure

Frame
LH open web steel joists

Wall
masonry walls provide vertical structure

Circulation

Foundation

Excavation

NOUR KADDOURA

Master of Advanced Architectural Research Studies in
City Design and Housing

Bachelor of Architecture

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